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Campbell et al.

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(54) **AIR CLEANER ASSEMBLIES AND METHODS OF USE**

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B01D 46/24 (2006.01)
B01D 46/10 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B01D 46/2411** (2013.01); **B01D 46/0006** (2013.01); **B01D 46/008** (2013.01);
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Christopher P Jones

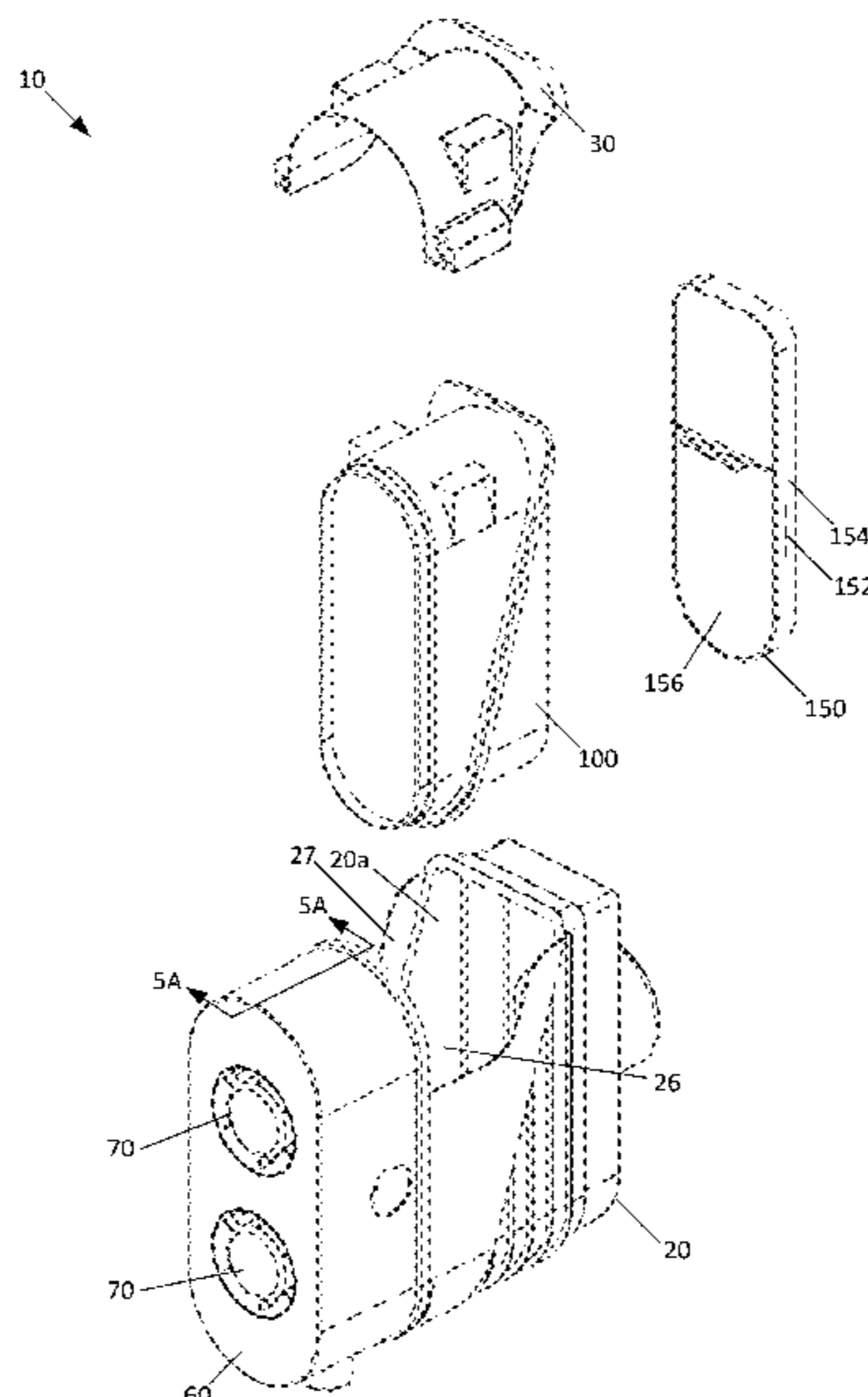
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Air cleaner assemblies, related methods, components therefor, and features thereof are described. In depicted examples, the air cleaner assemblies and components optionally use advantageous housing seal features. In some examples, a filter cartridge for an air cleaner includes a media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends and defining an outer perimeter with opposite straight sides and a first curved end. The filter cartridge can include a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter, wherein a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outlet flow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between the first plane and a second plane defined by the media pack inlet flow end, wherein the seal arrangement is aligned along a third plane disposed at an oblique angle to the first and second planes.

12 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
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B01D 50/00 (2006.01)
B01D 46/04 (2006.01)
B01D 46/52 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
 CPC *B01D 46/0043* (2013.01); *B01D 46/04* (2013.01); *B01D 46/10* (2013.01); *B01D 46/521* (2013.01); *B01D 50/002* (2013.01); *B01D 2265/06* (2013.01); *B01D 2271/022* (2013.01); *B01D 2271/027* (2013.01); *B01D 2279/60* (2013.01)

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FIG. 1

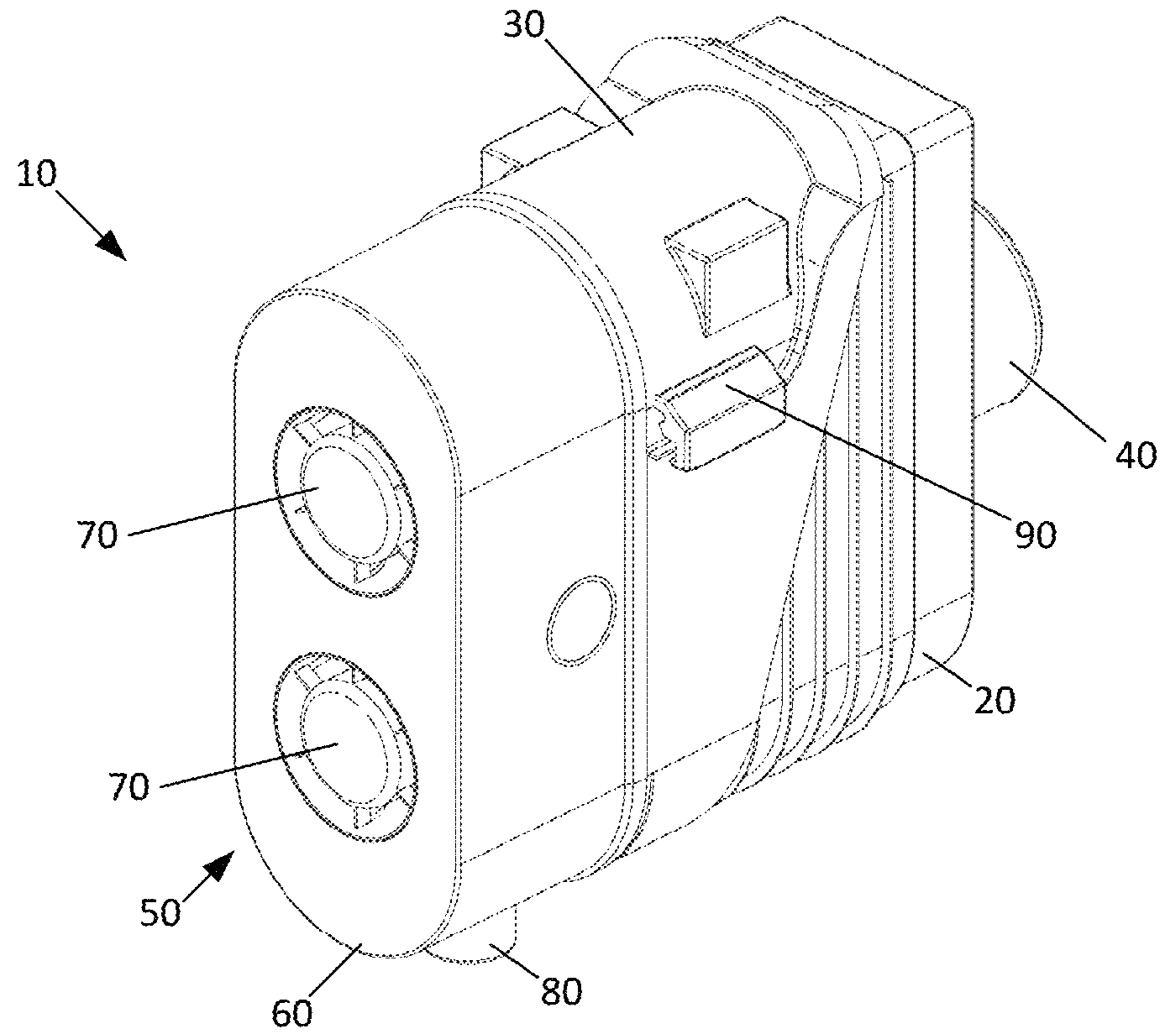


FIG. 2

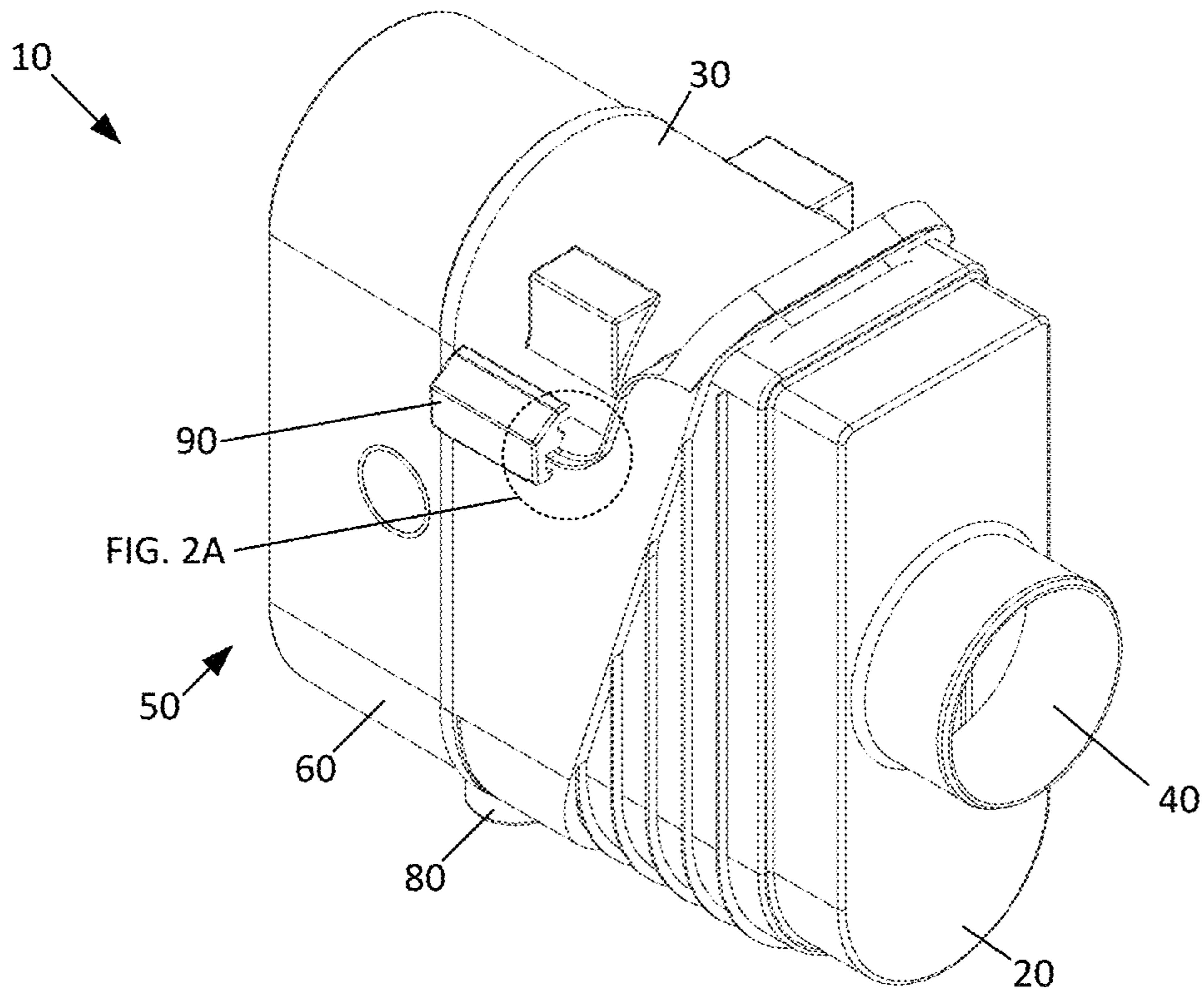


FIG. 2A

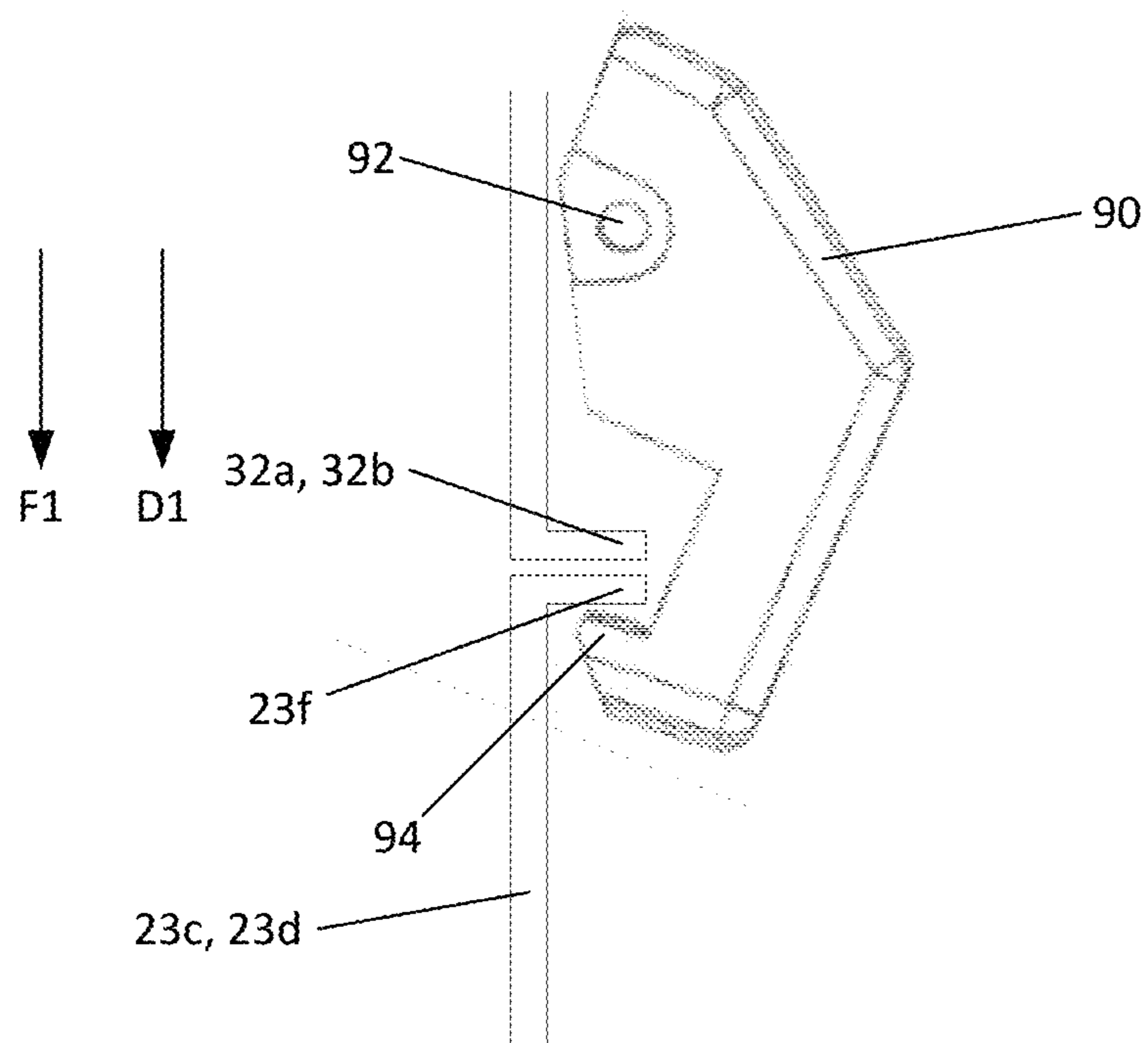


FIG. 3

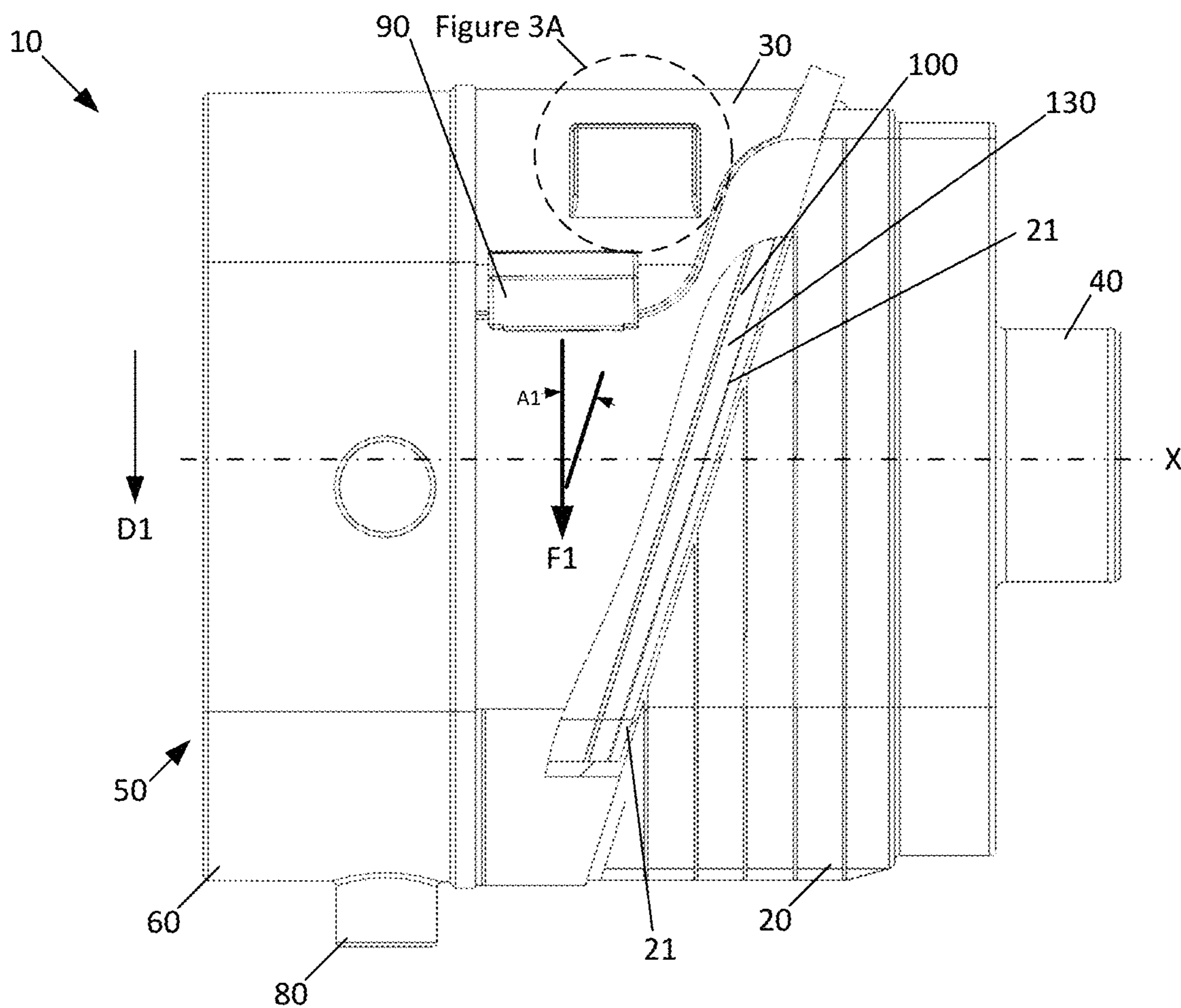


FIG. 3A

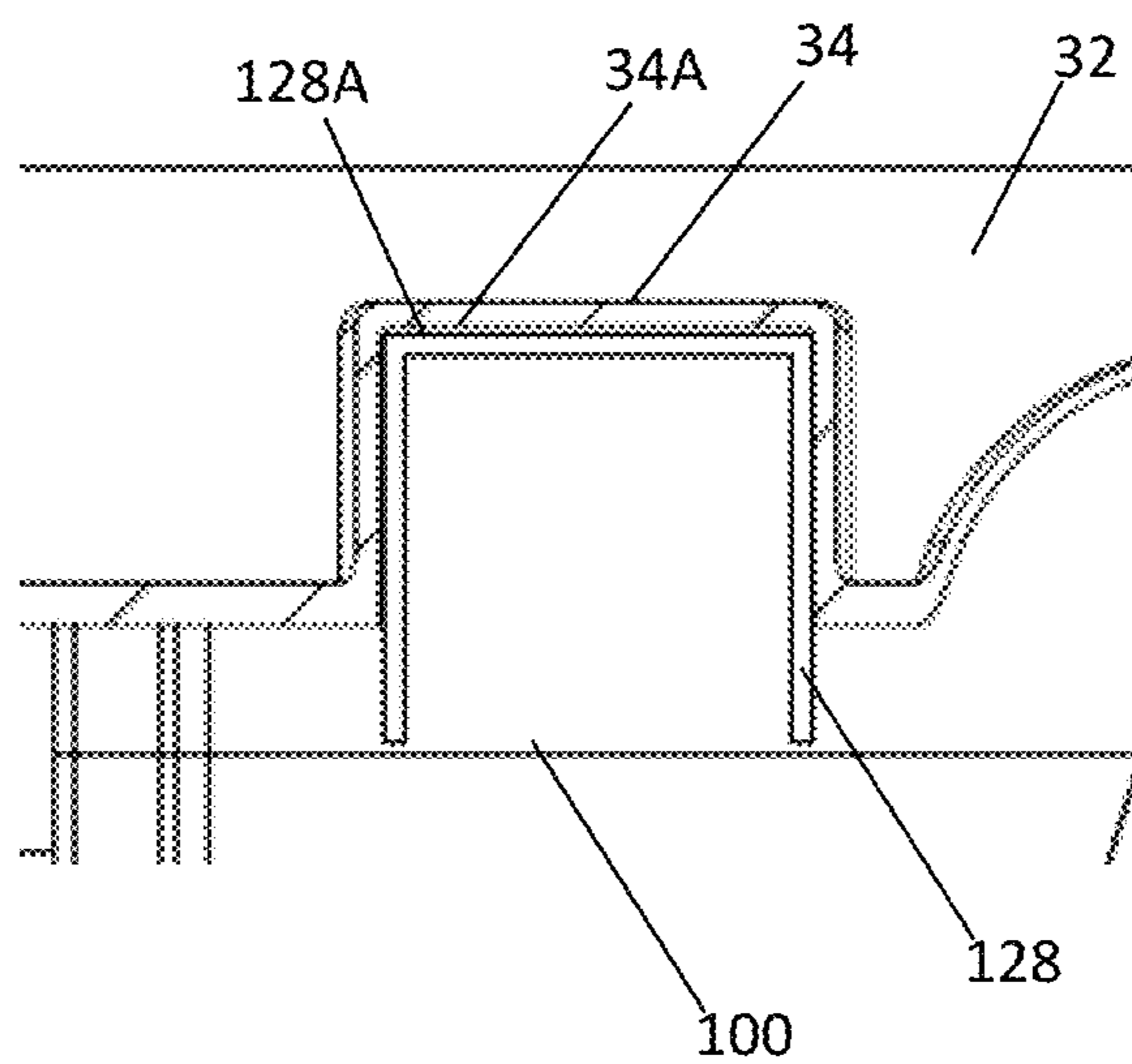


FIG. 4

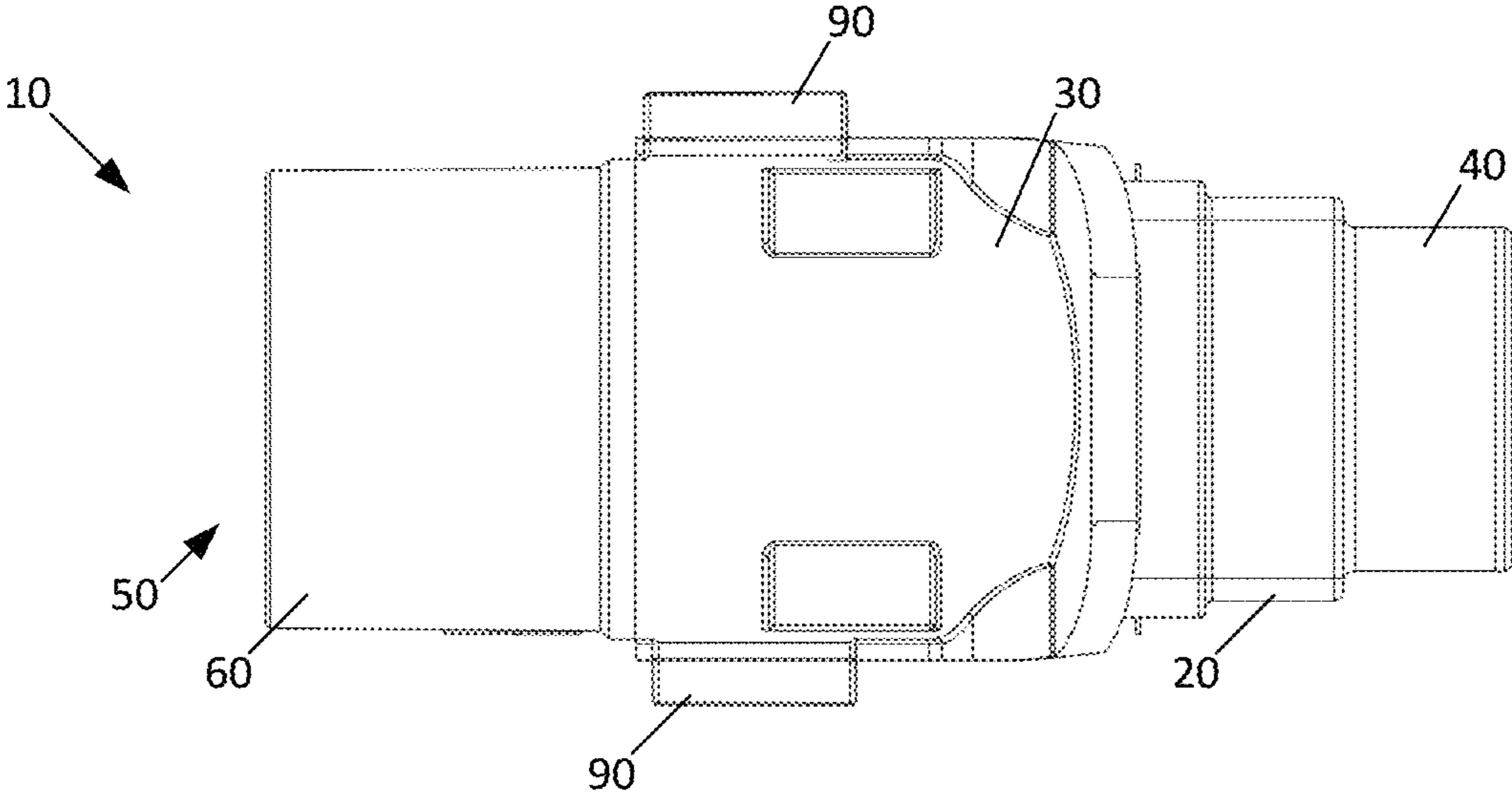


FIG. 5

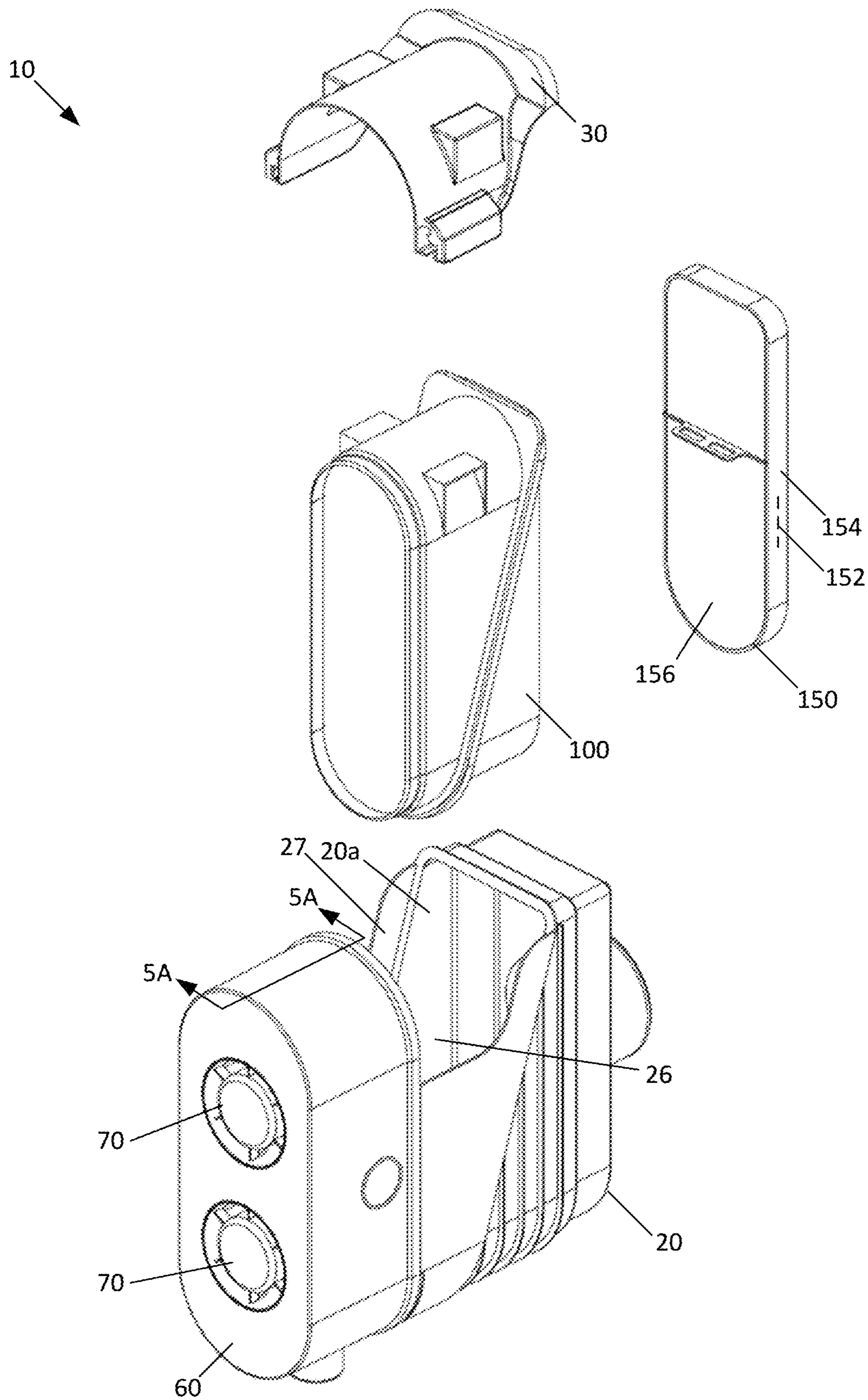


FIG. 5A

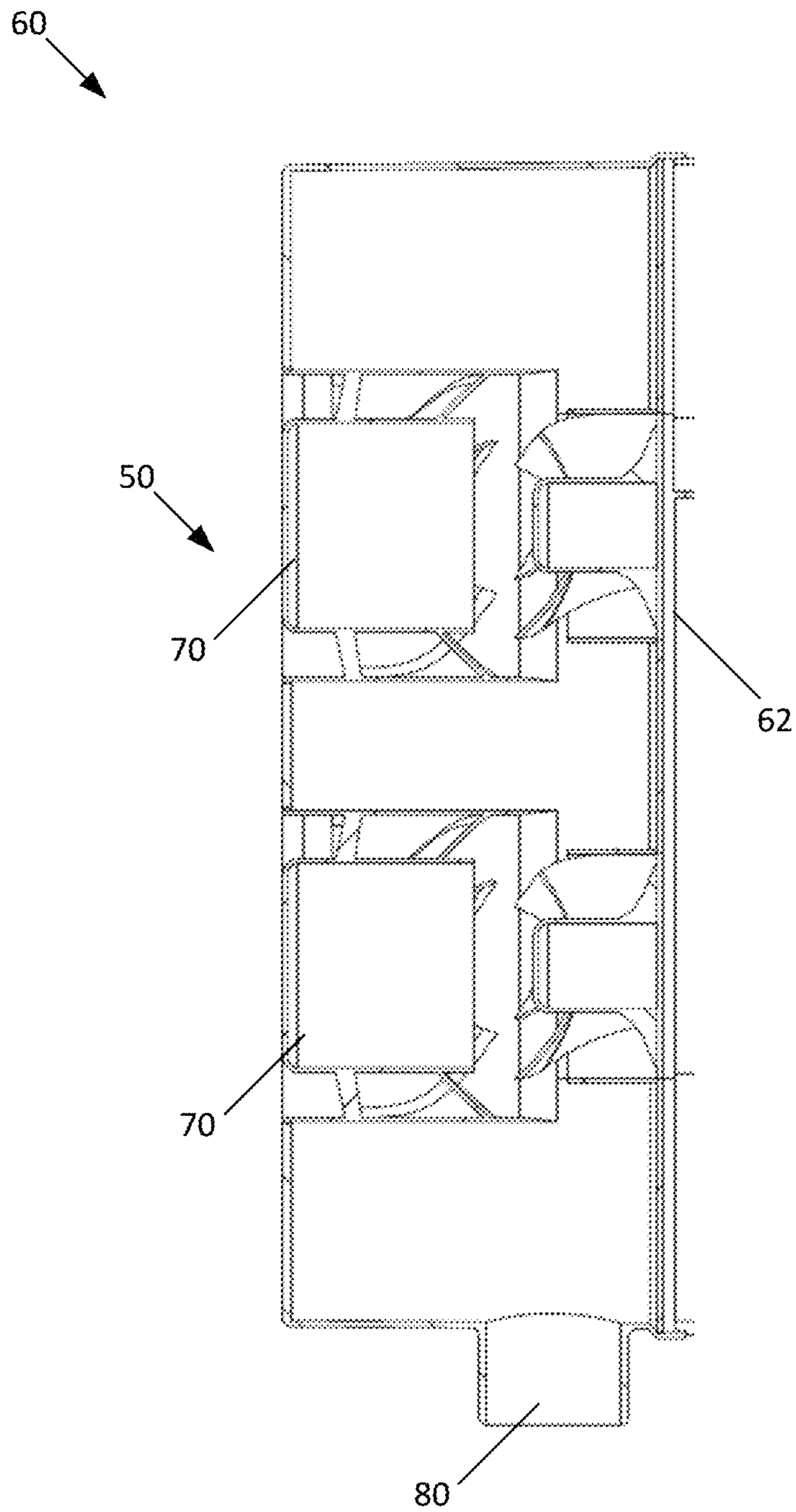


FIG. 6

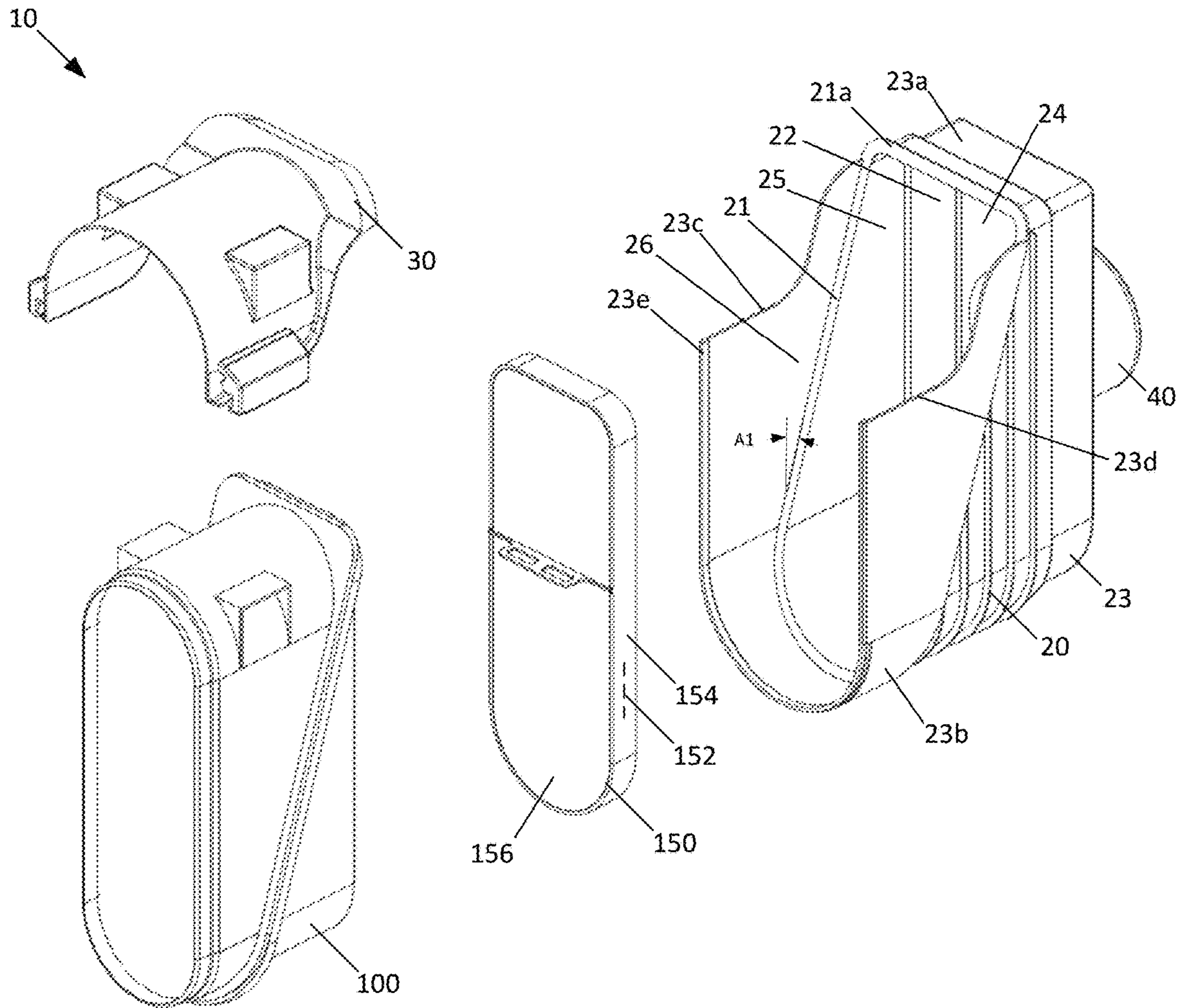


FIG. 7

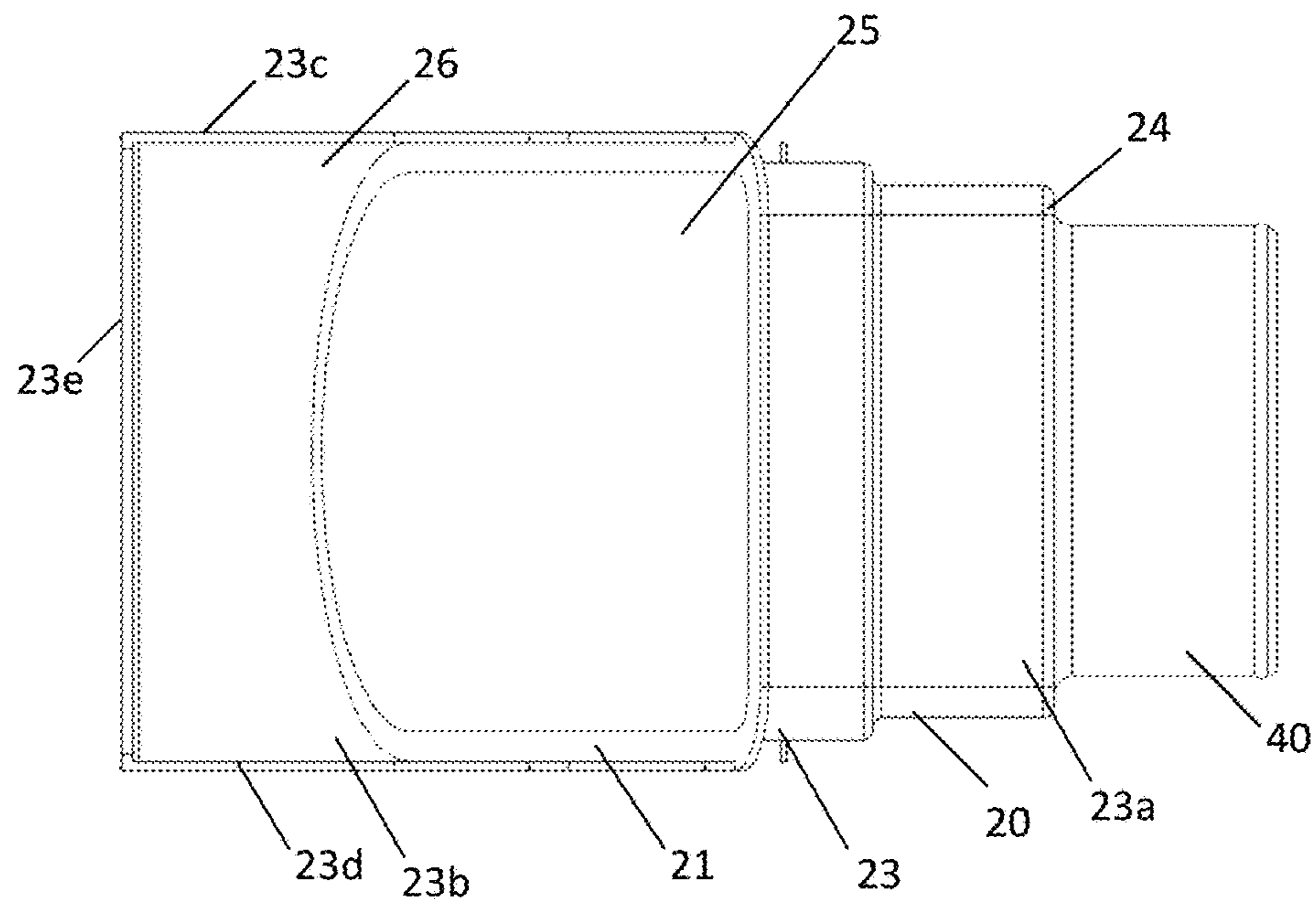


FIG. 8

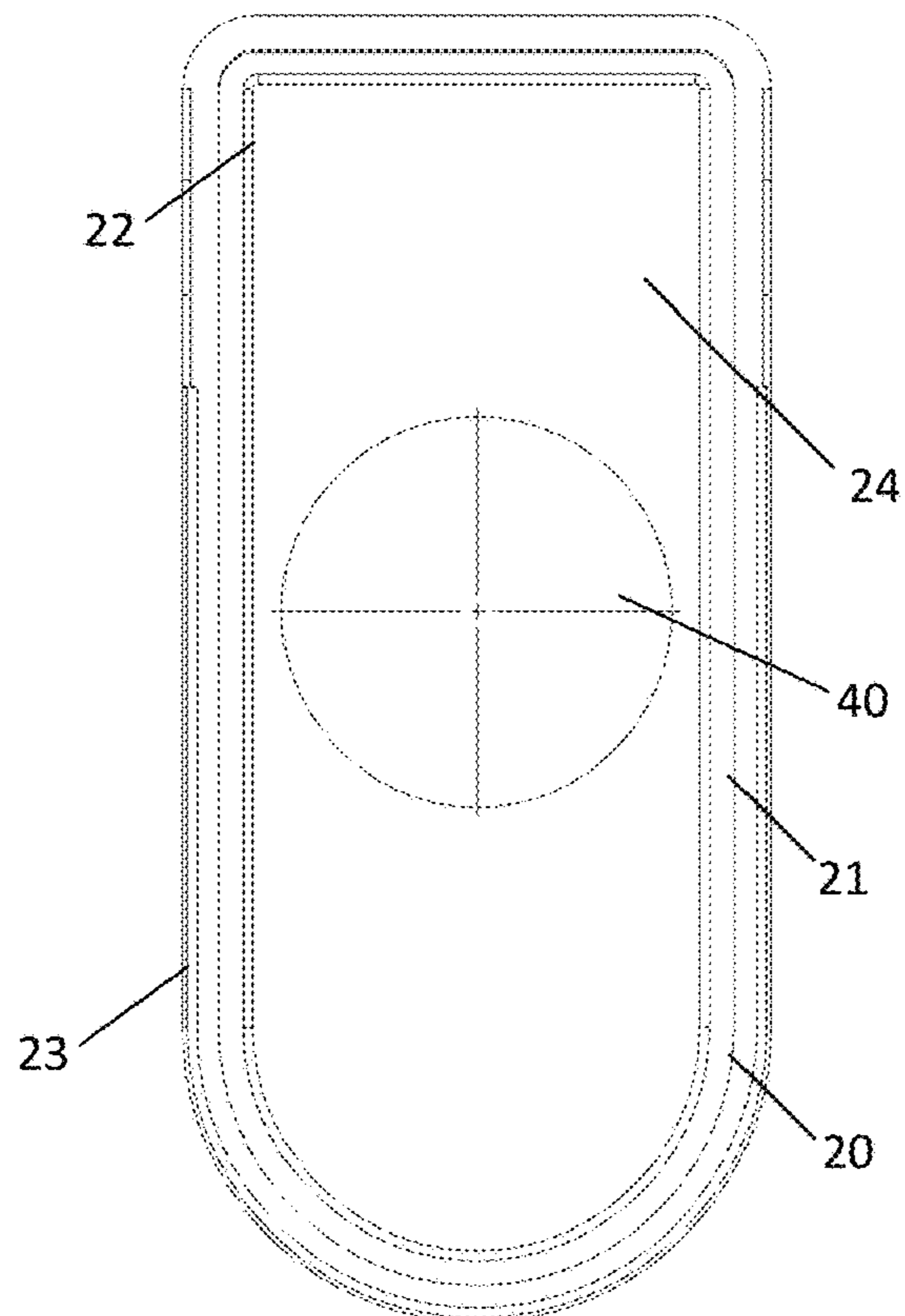


FIG. 9

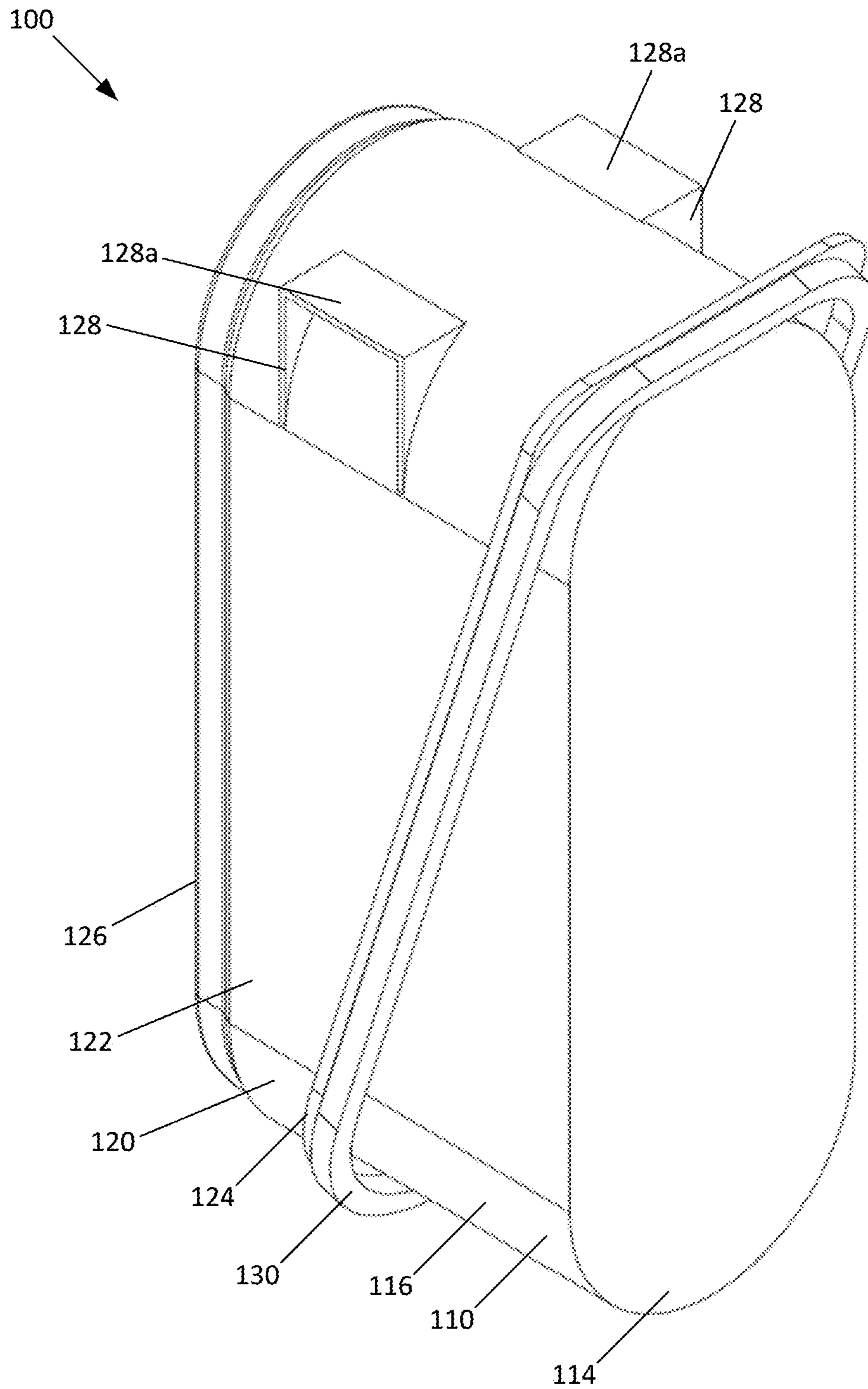


FIG. 10

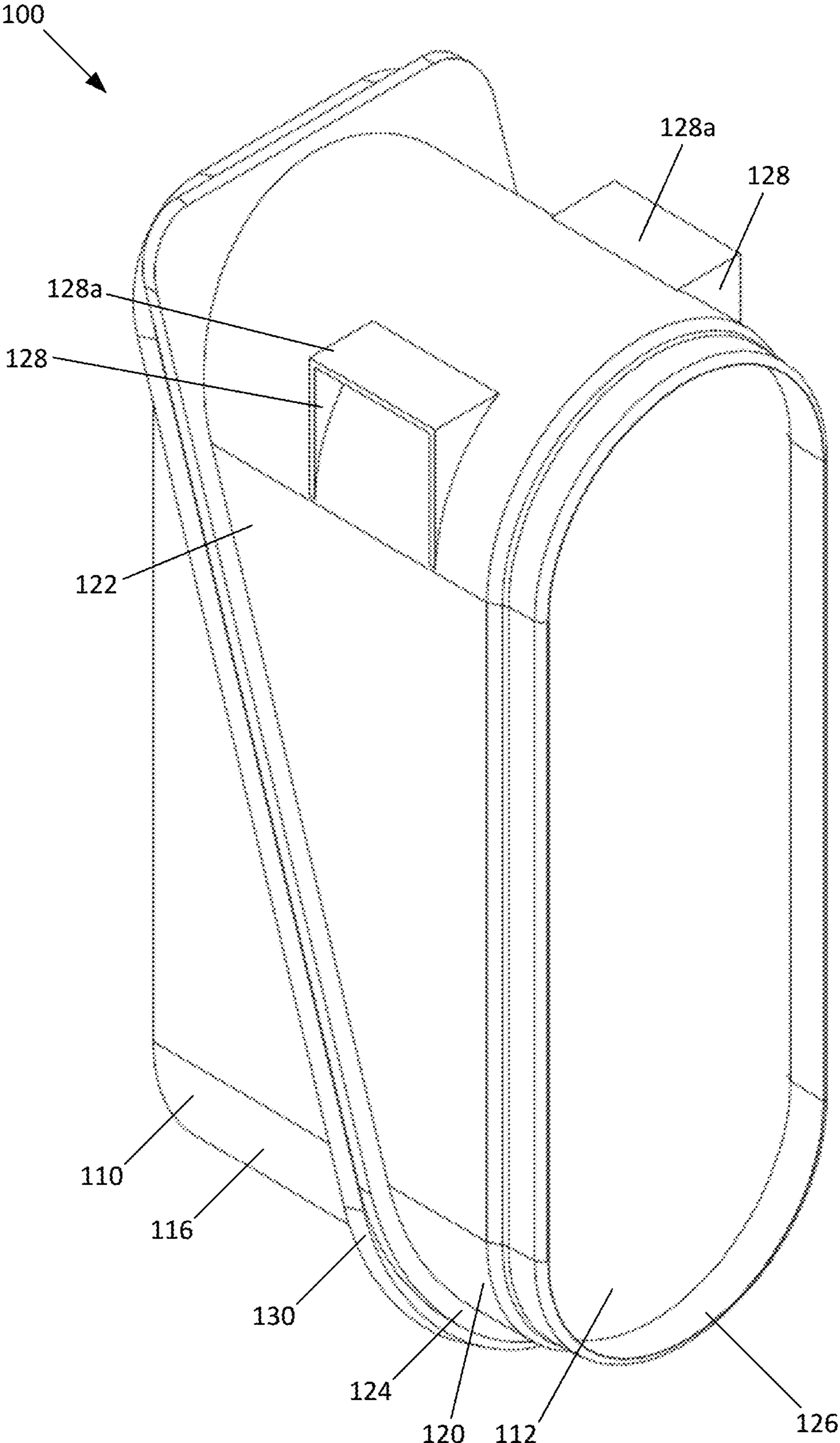


FIG. 11

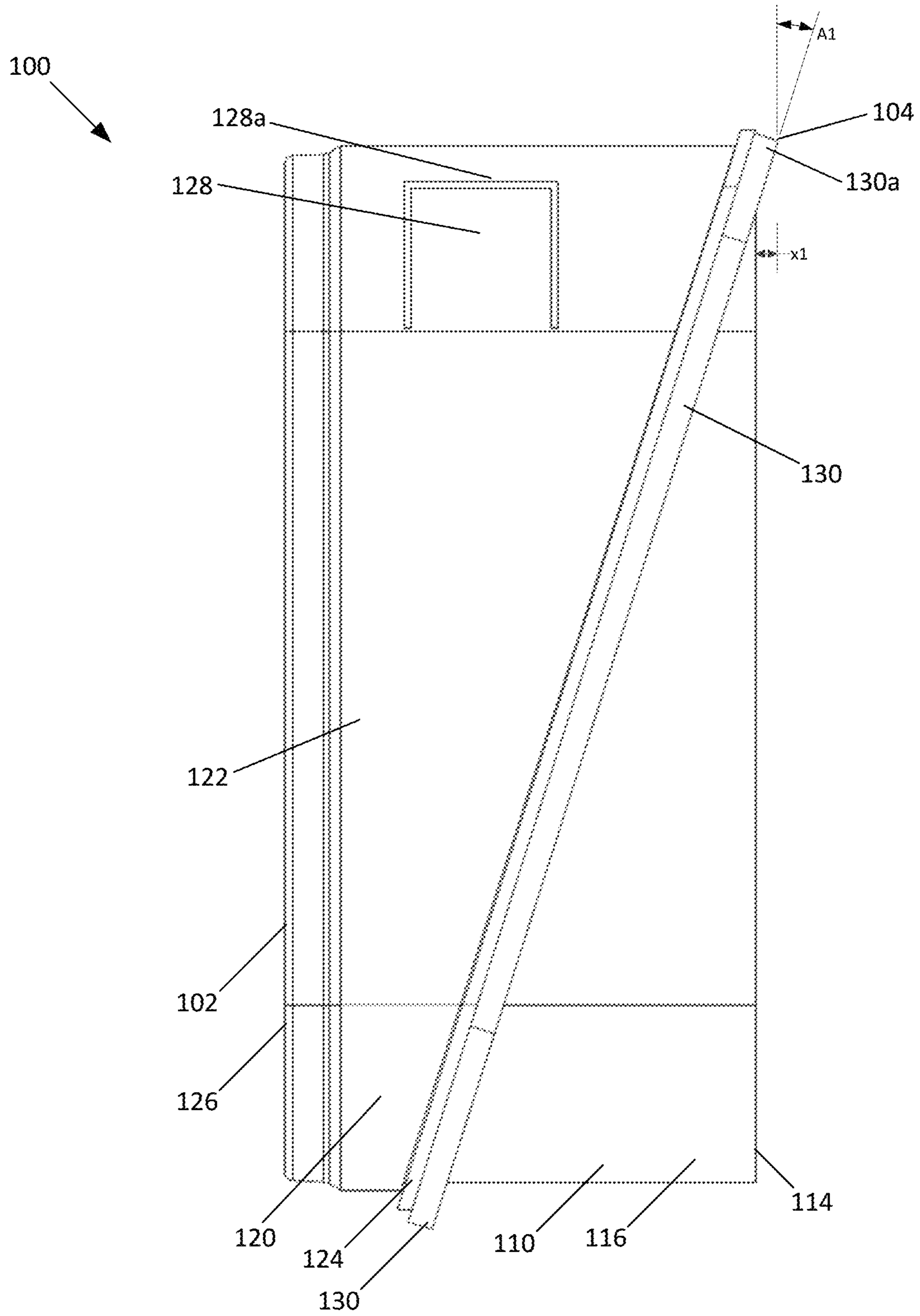


FIG. 12

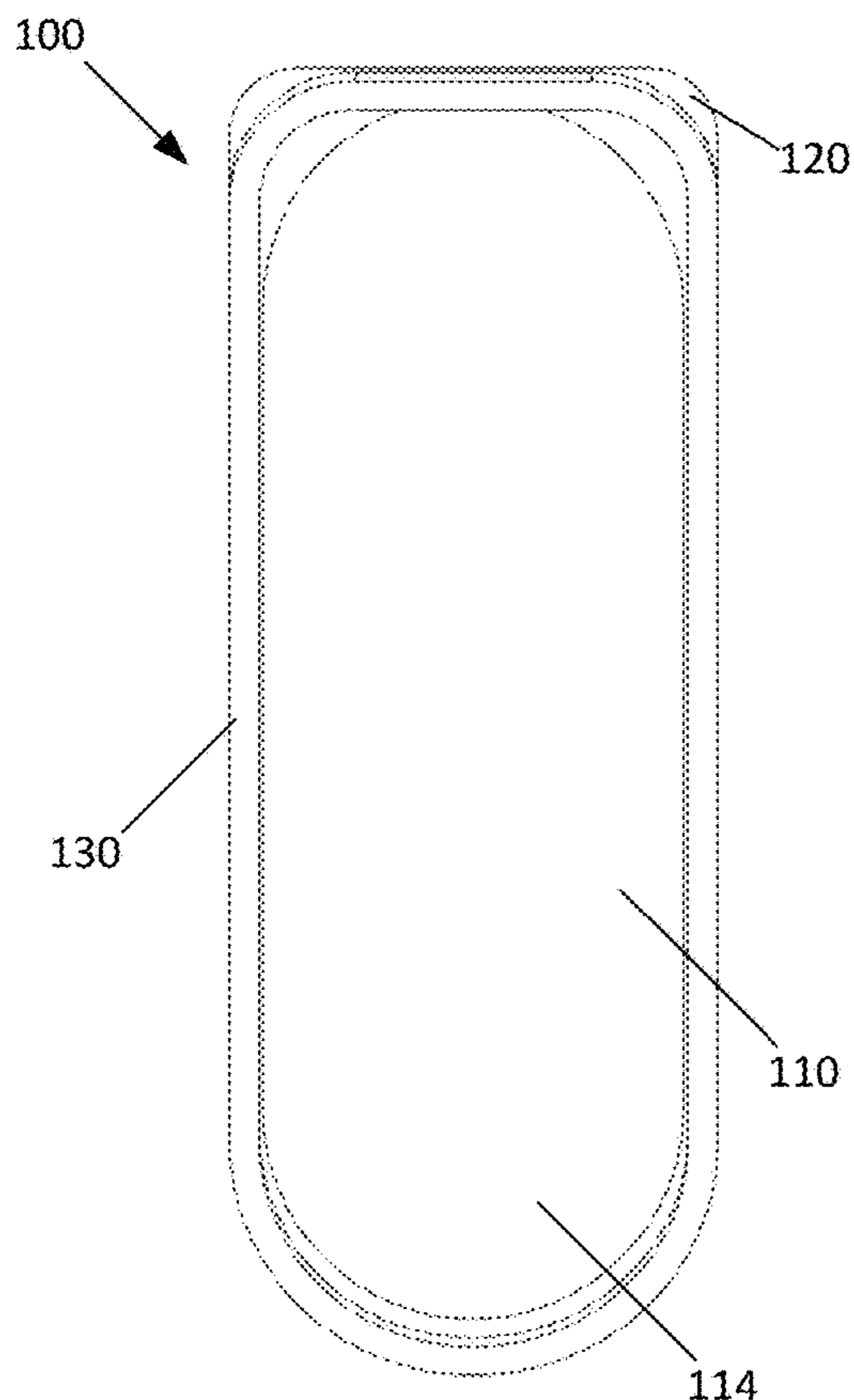


FIG. 13

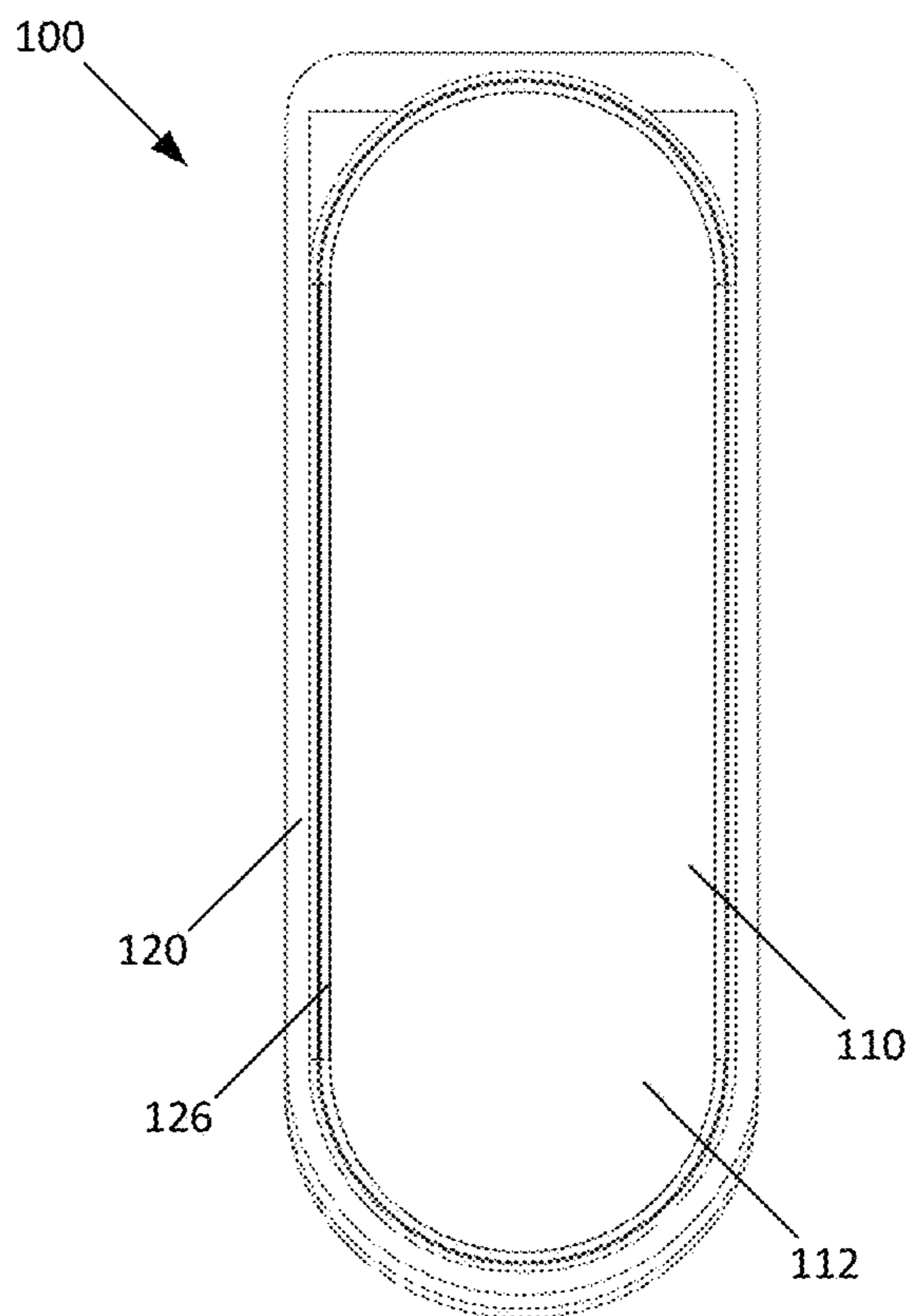


FIG. 14

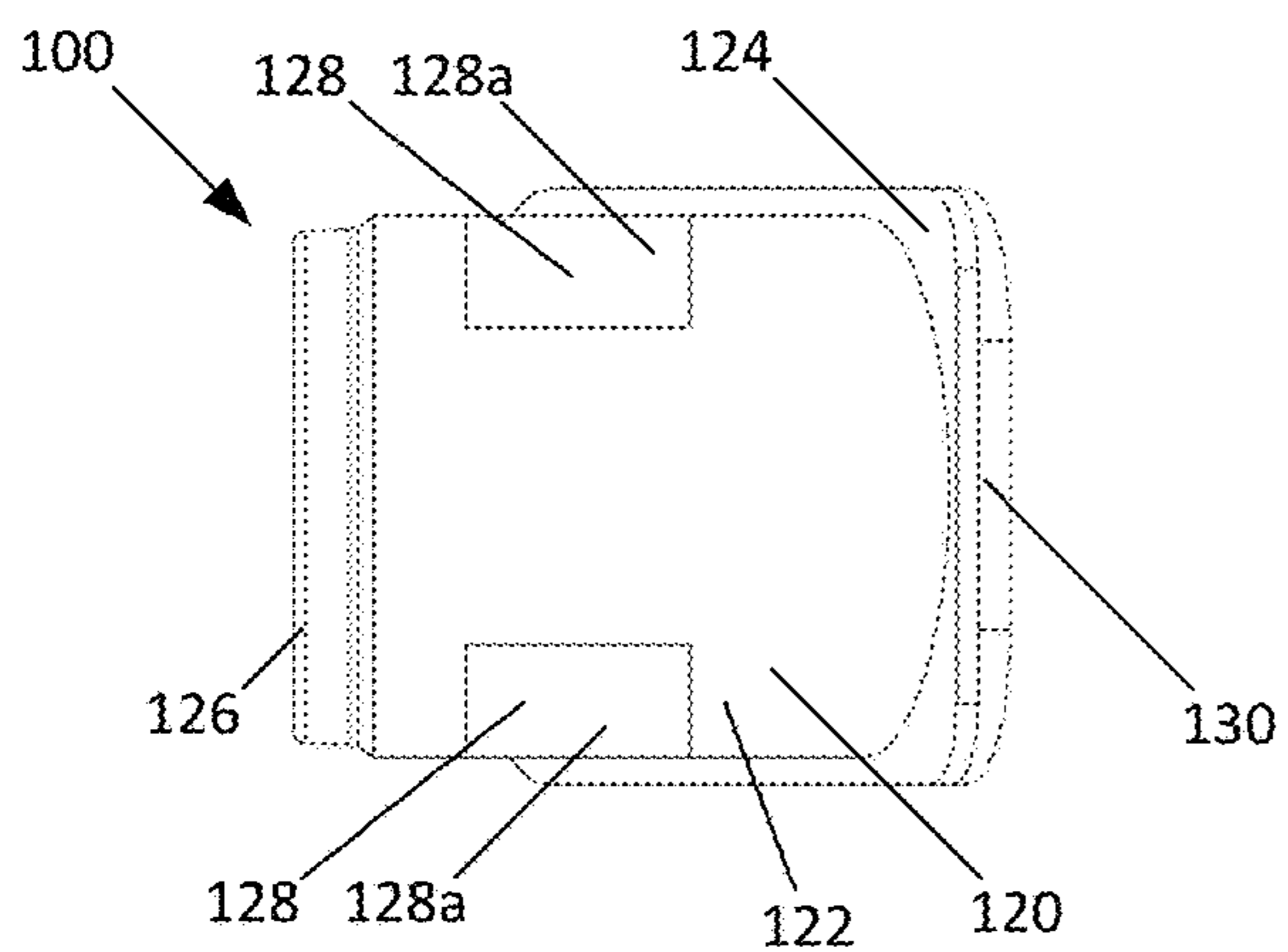


FIG. 15

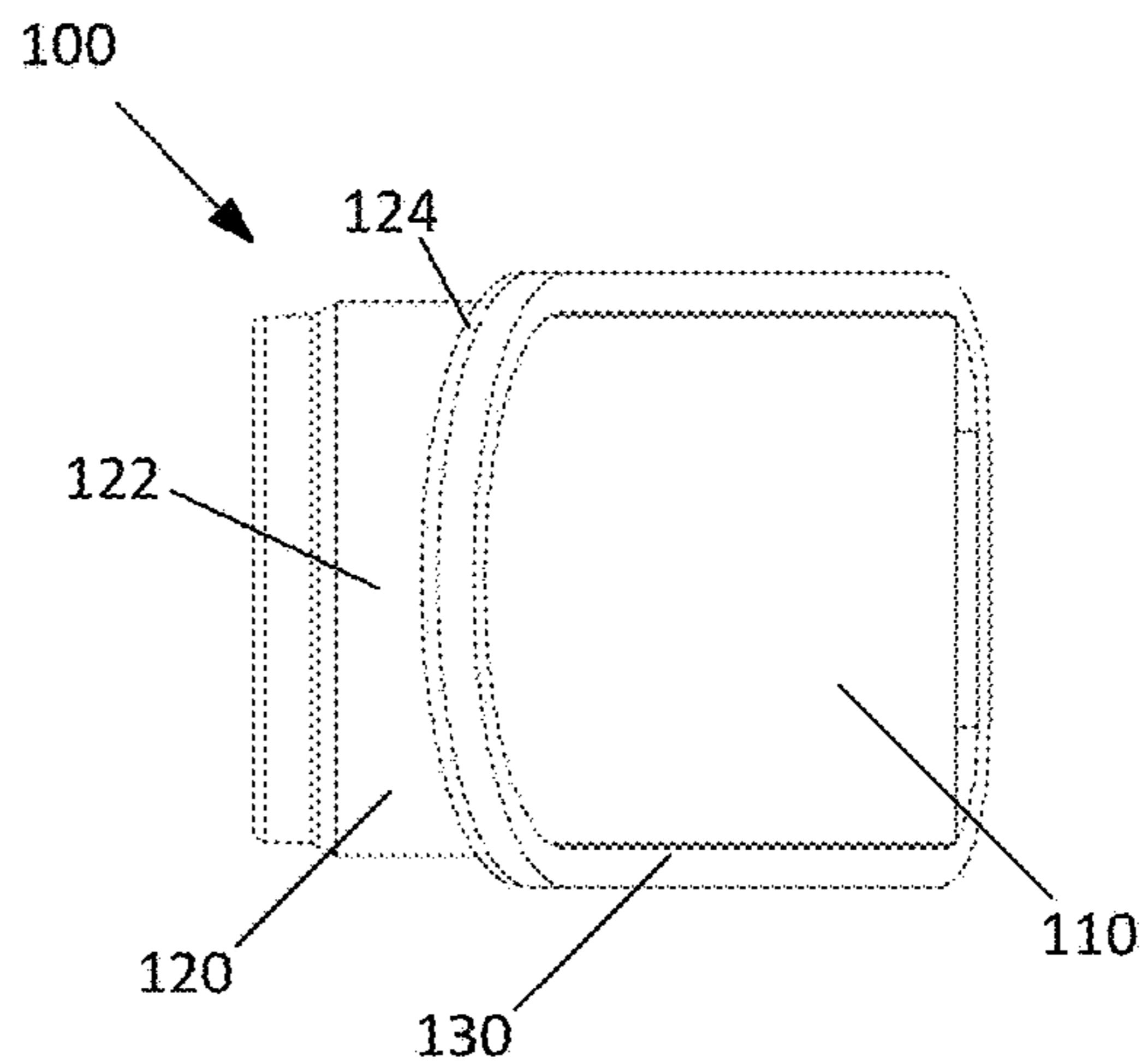


FIG. 16

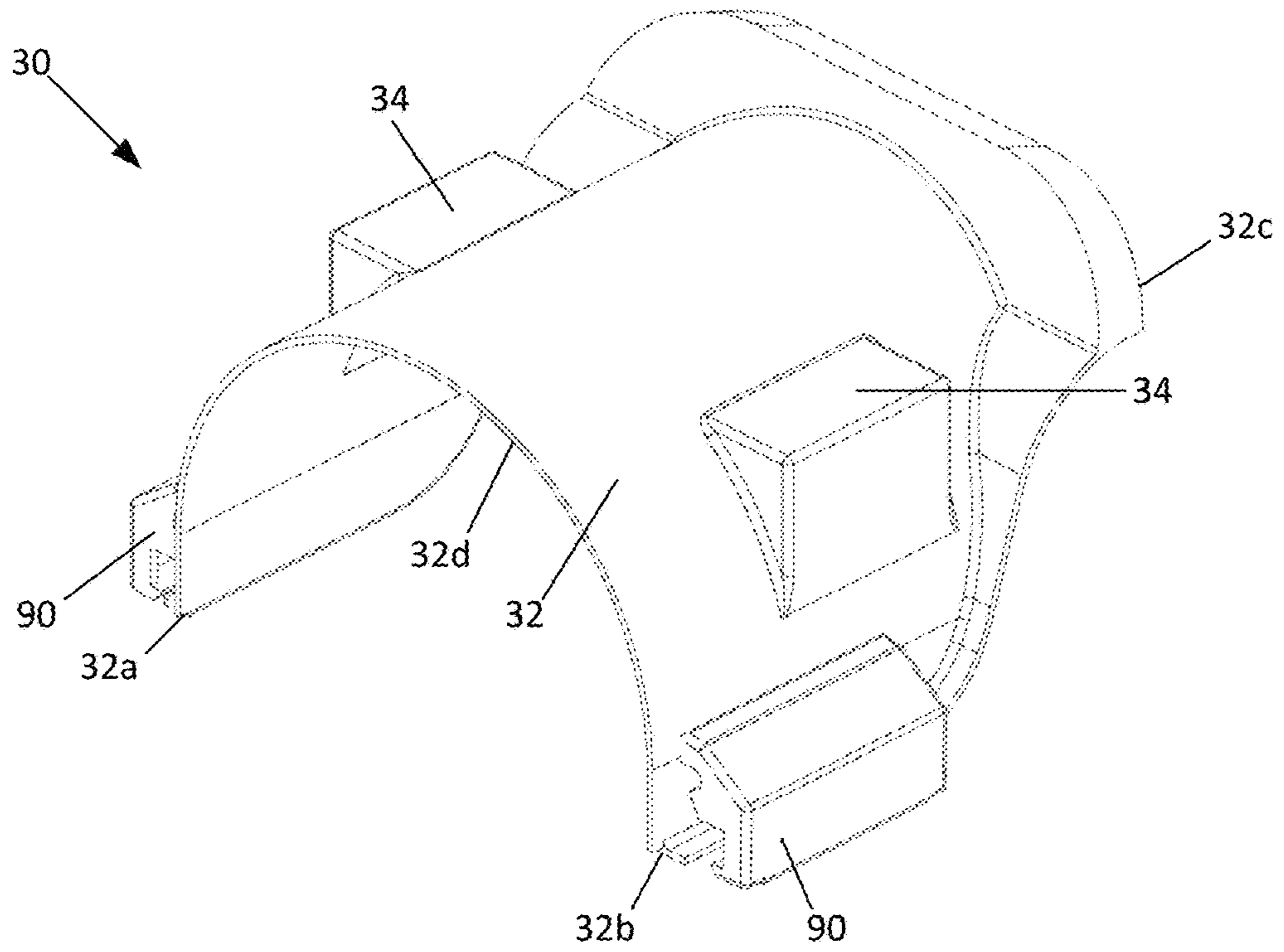


FIG. 17

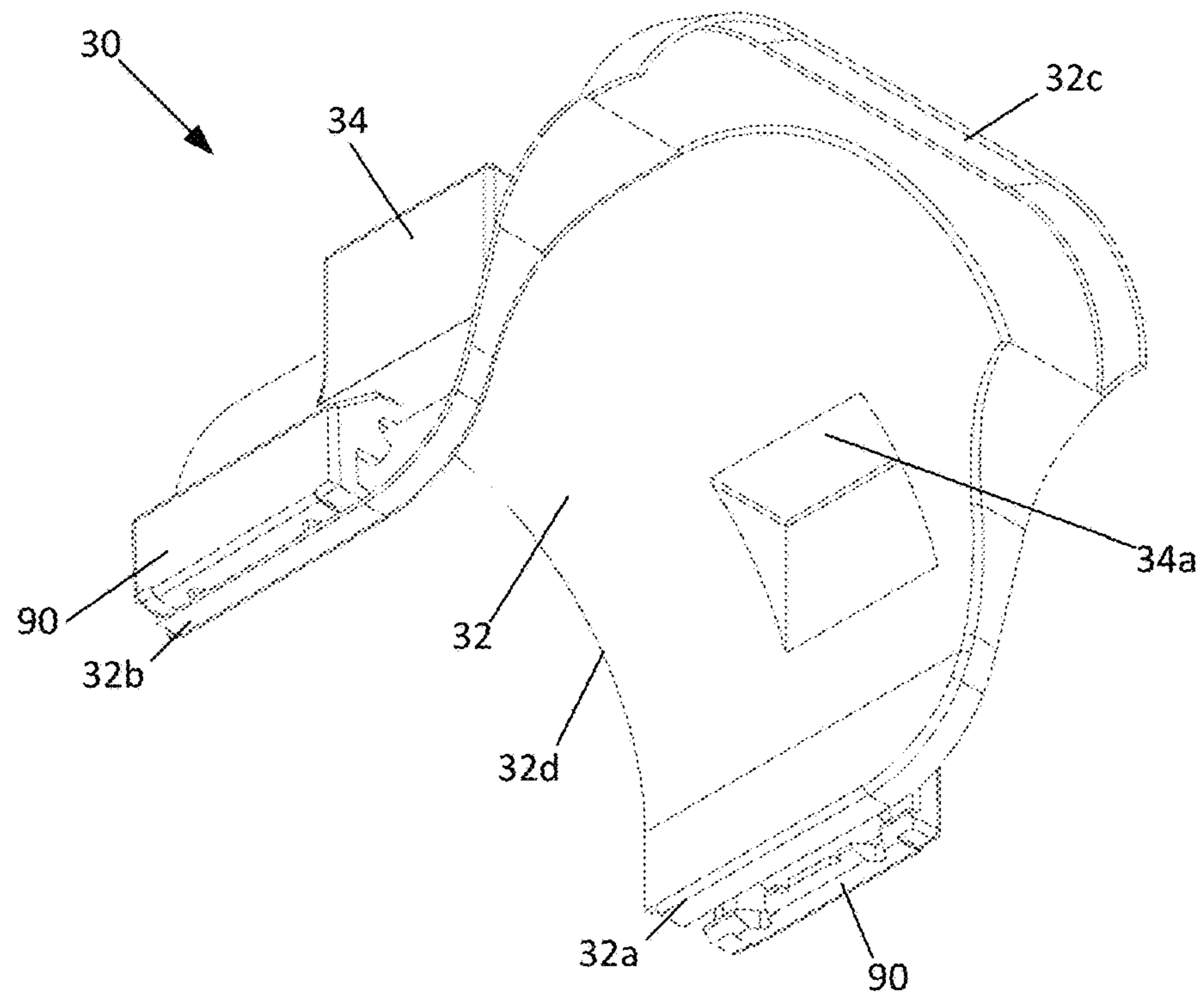


FIG. 18

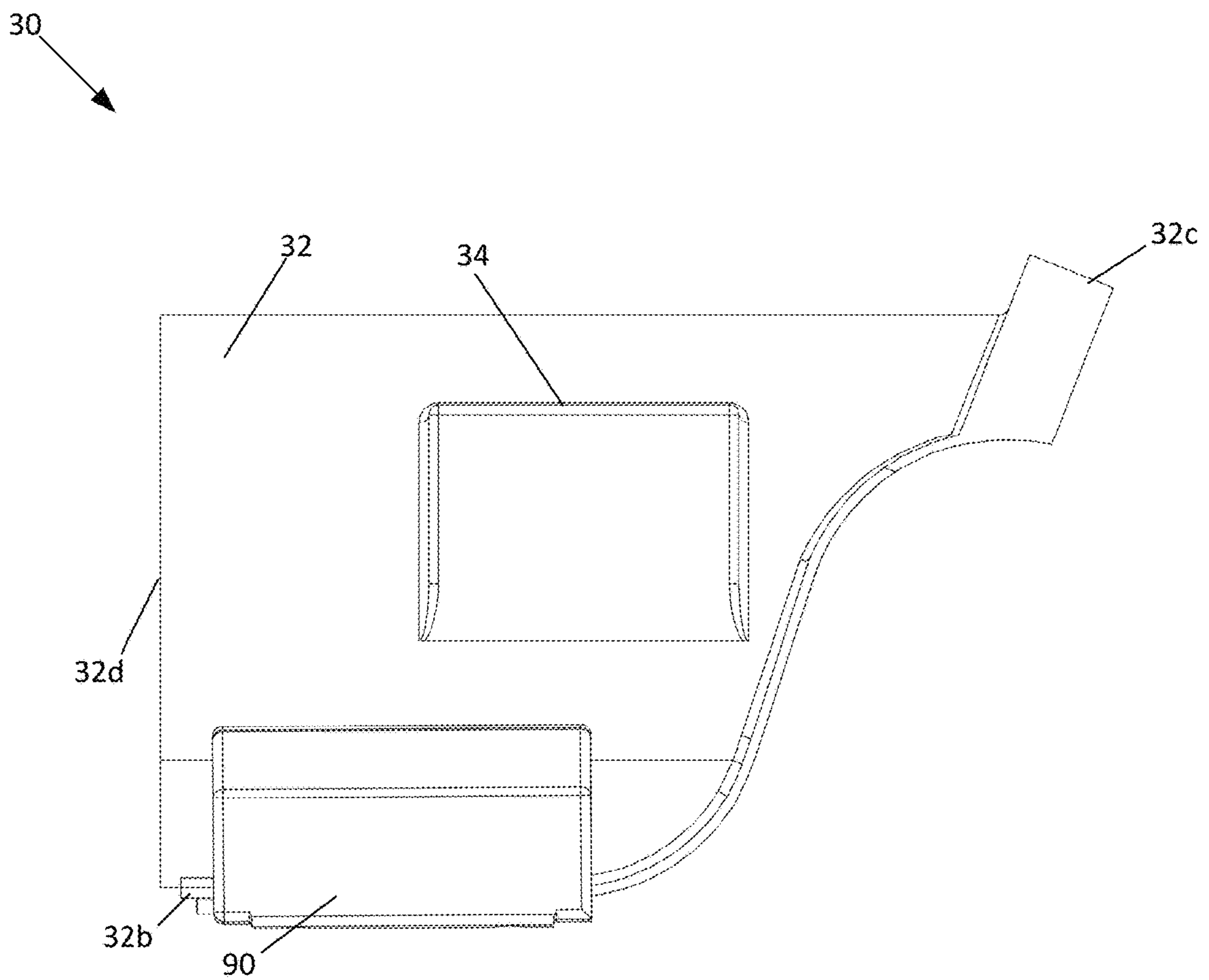


FIG. 19

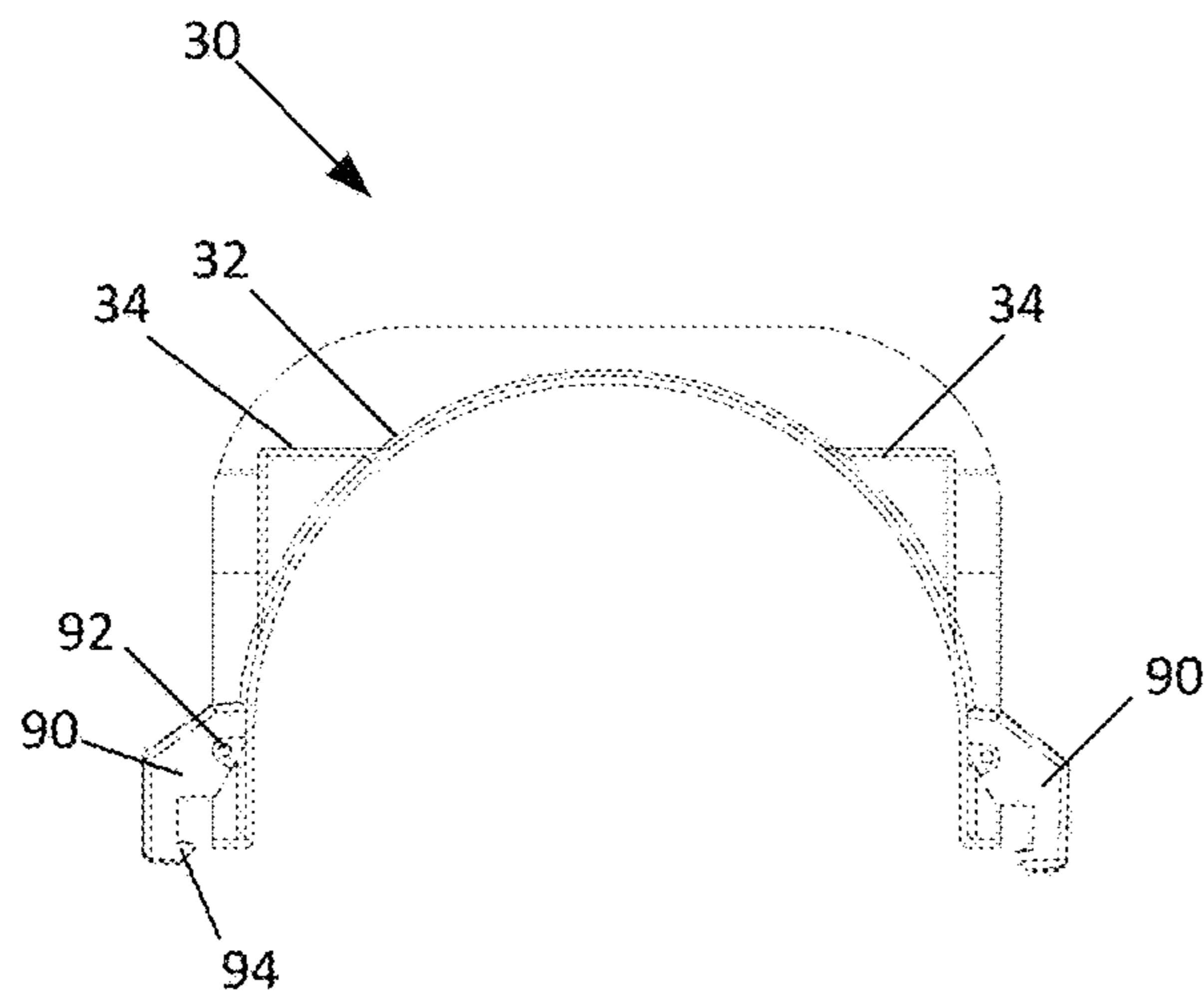


FIG. 20

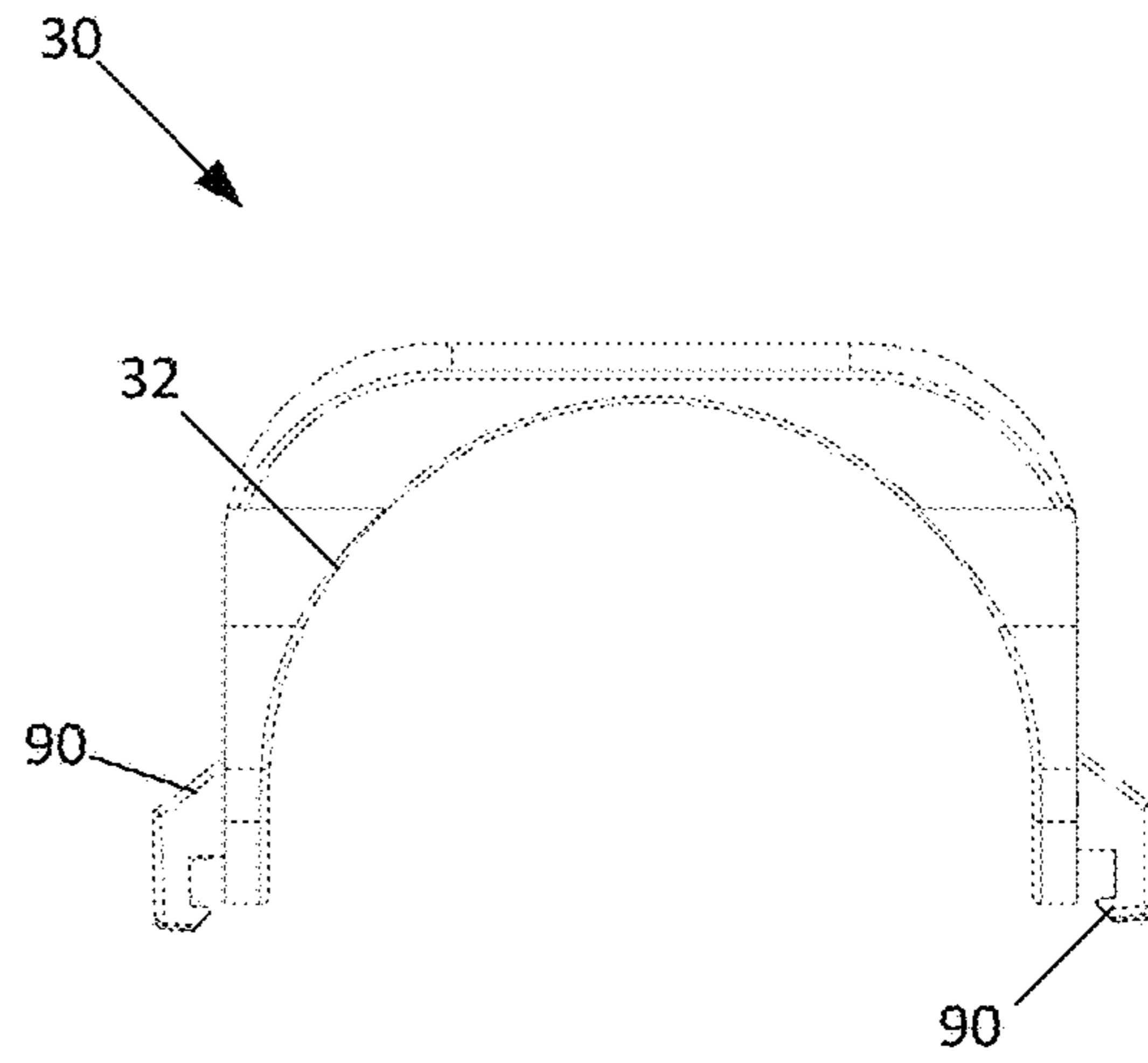


FIG. 21

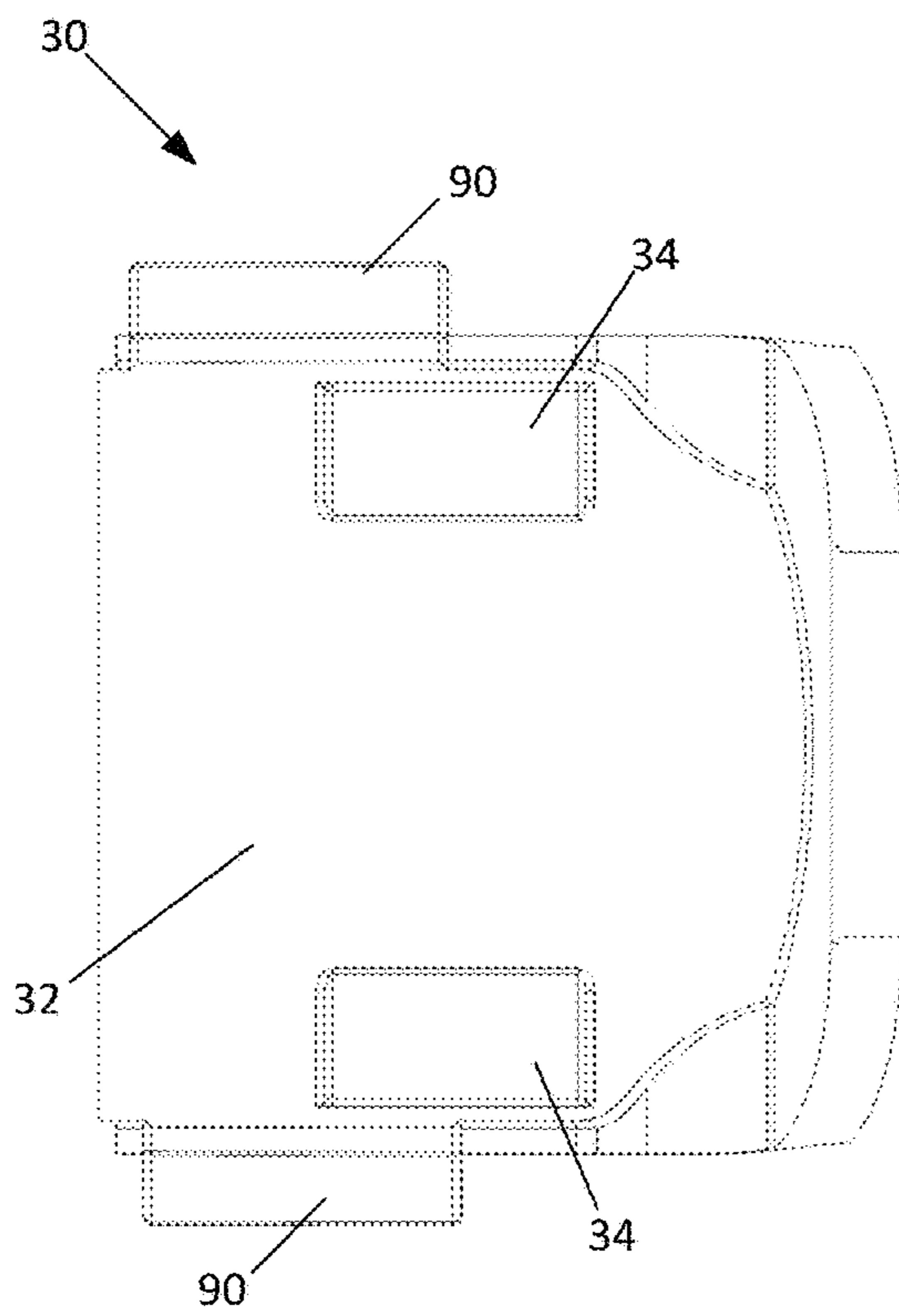


FIG. 22

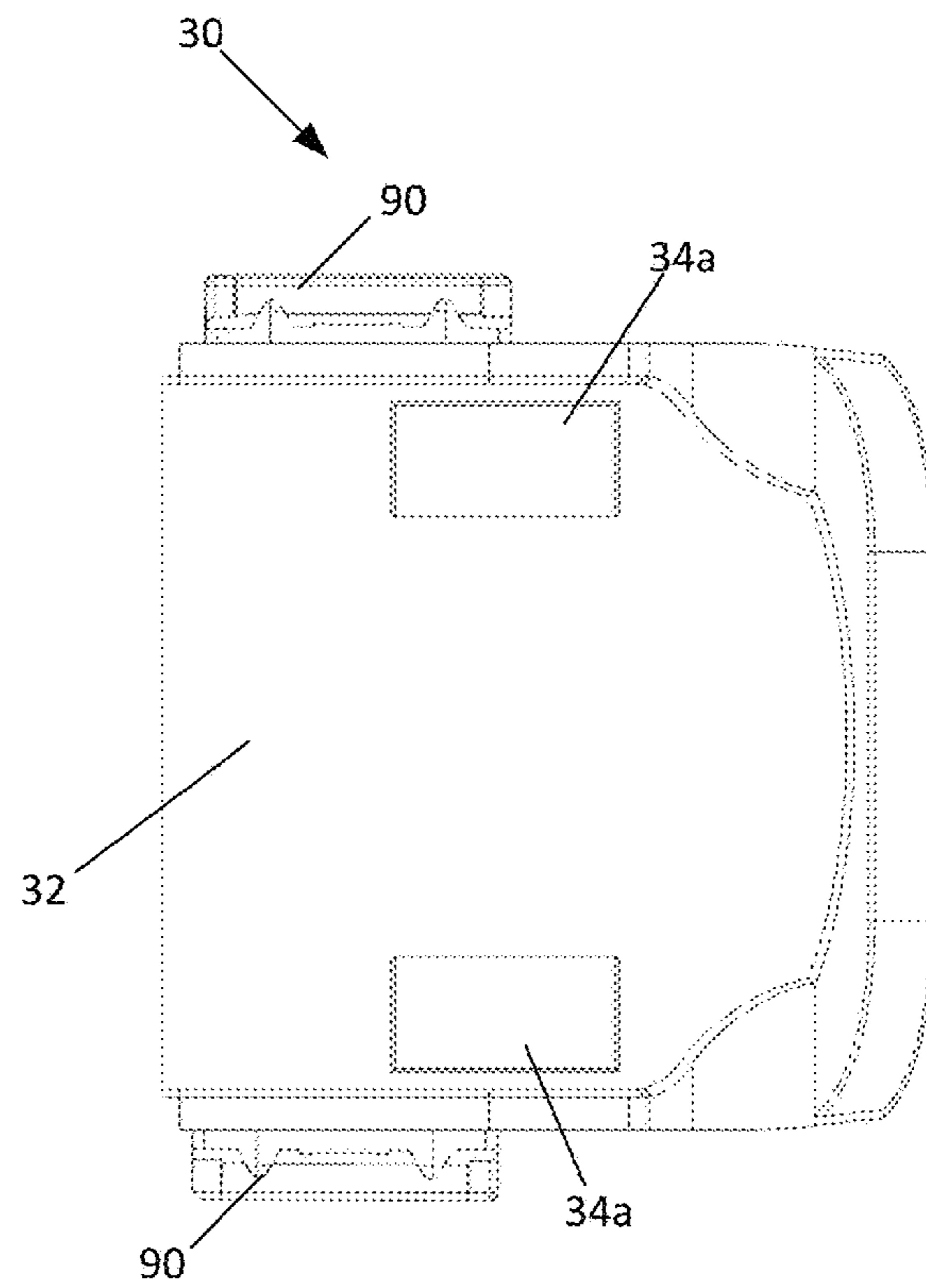


FIG. 23

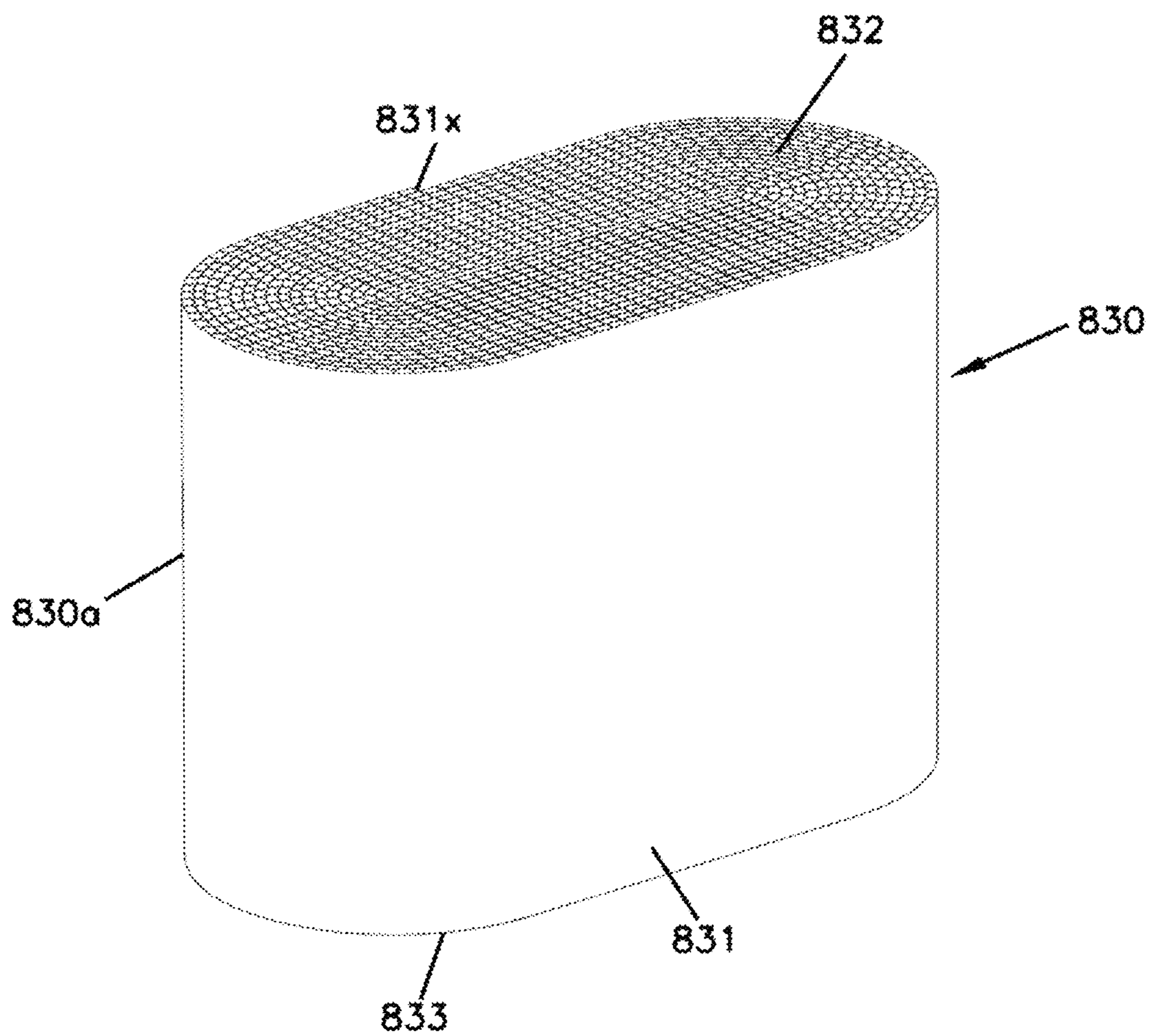


FIG. 24

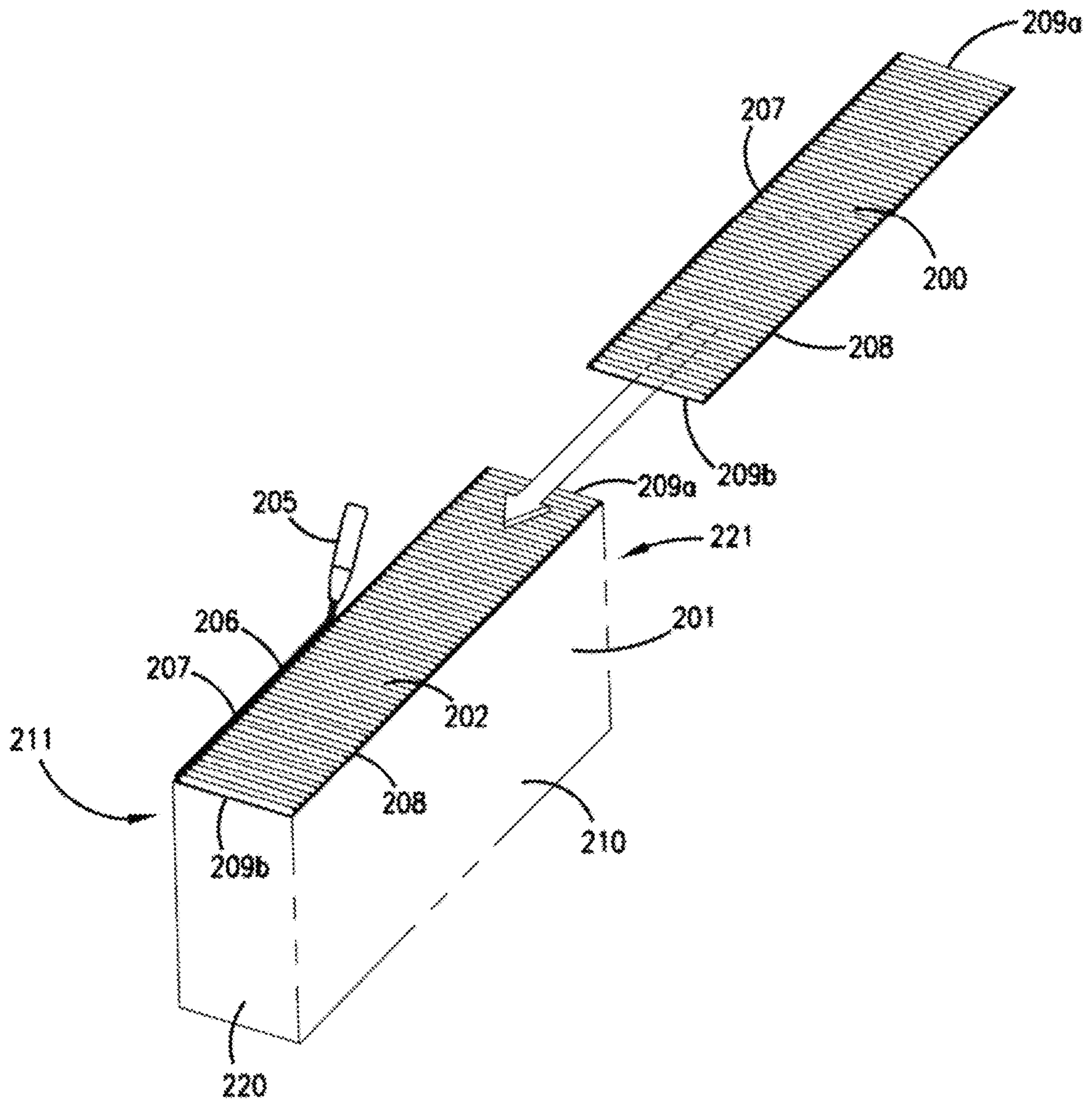


FIG. 25

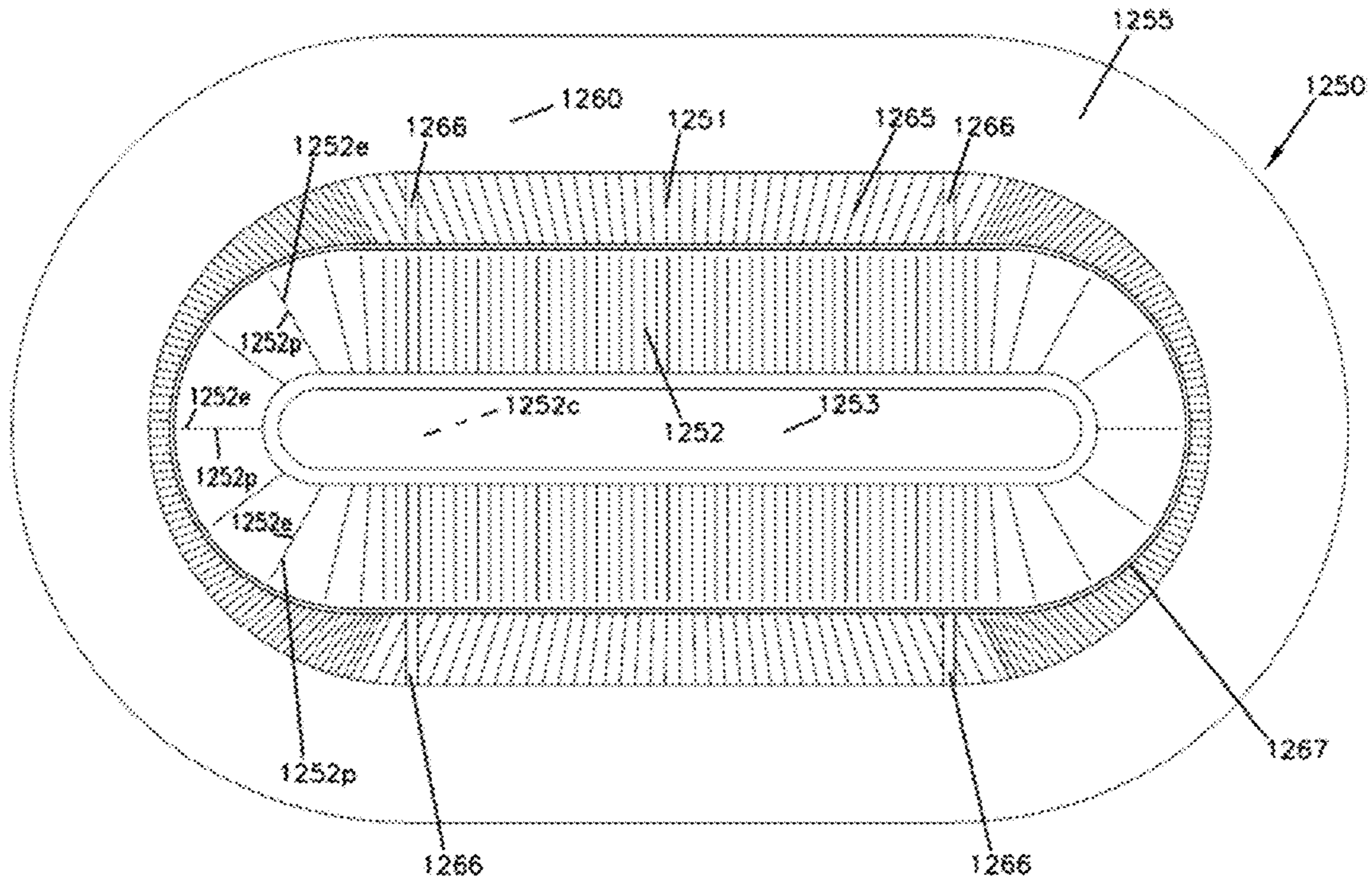


FIG. 25A

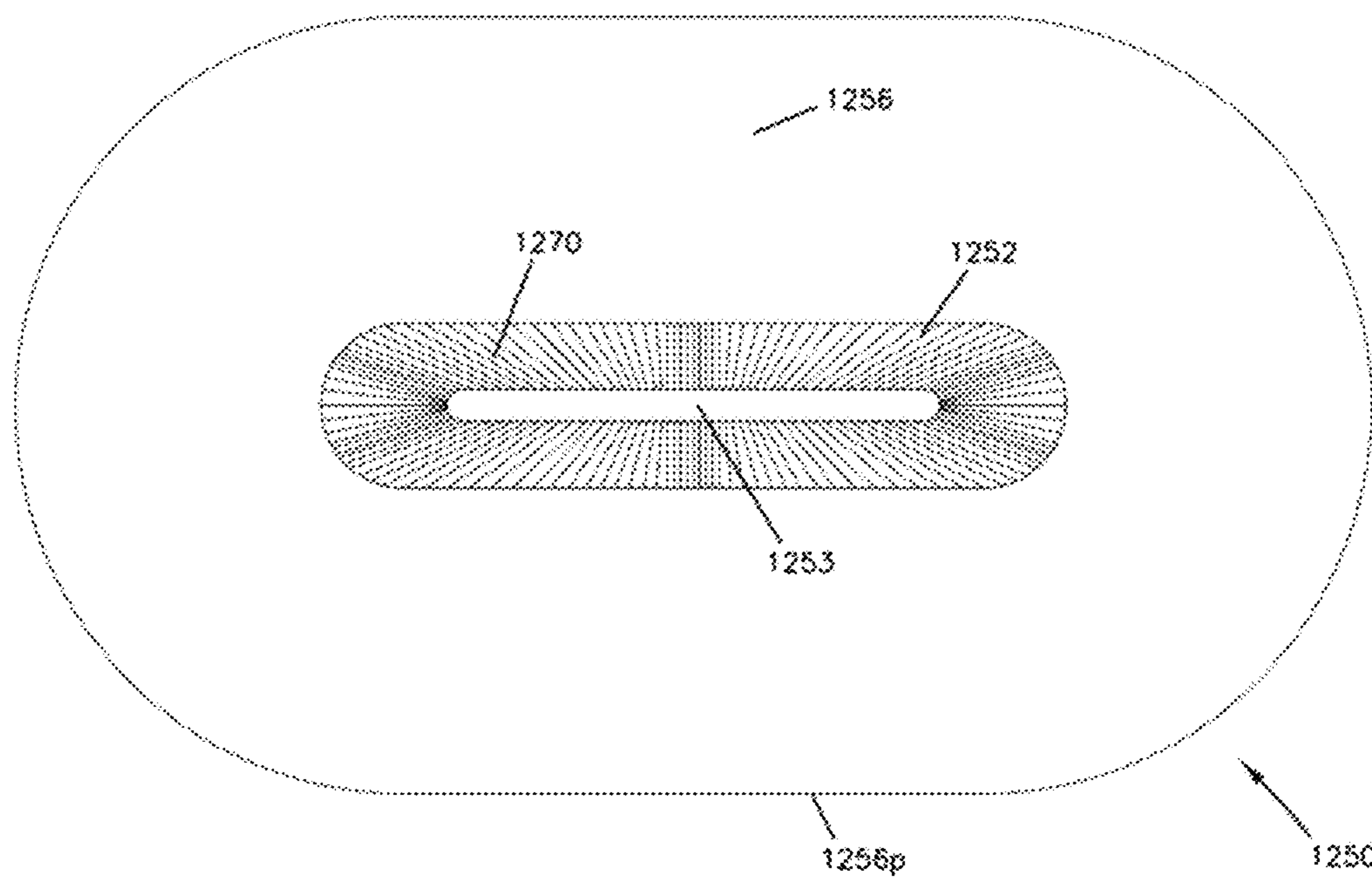


FIG. 25B

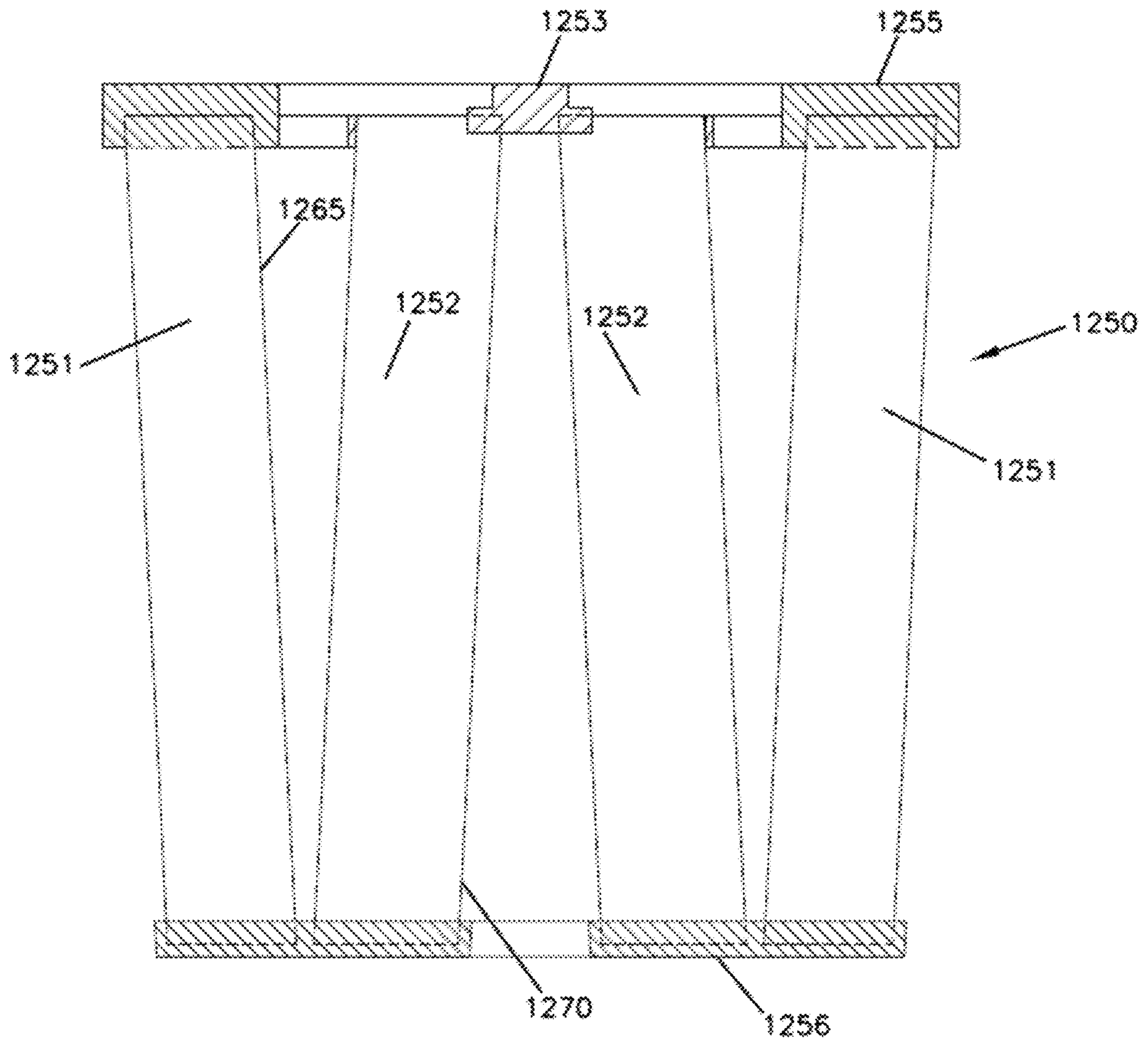


FIG. 26

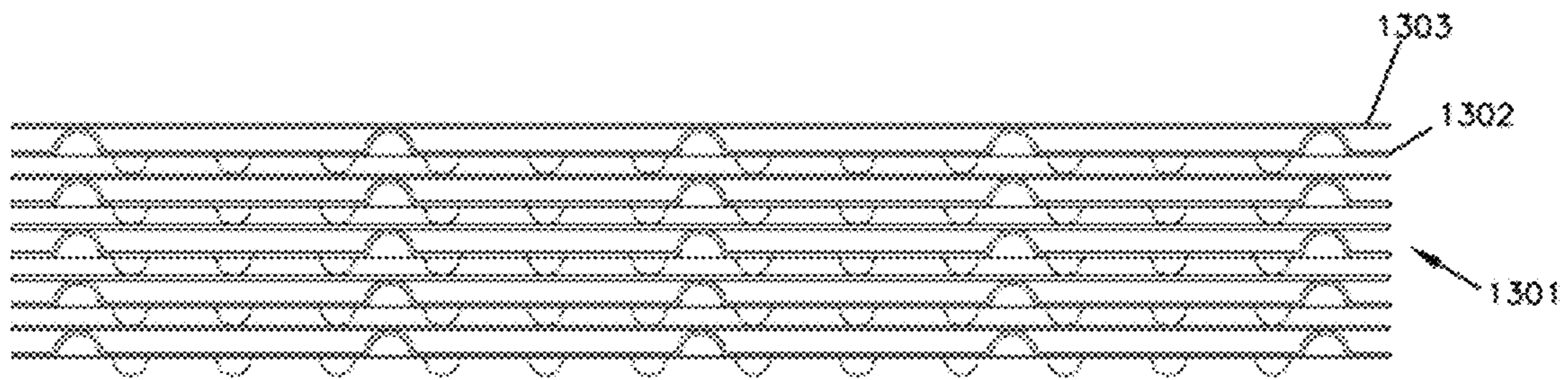


FIG. 27

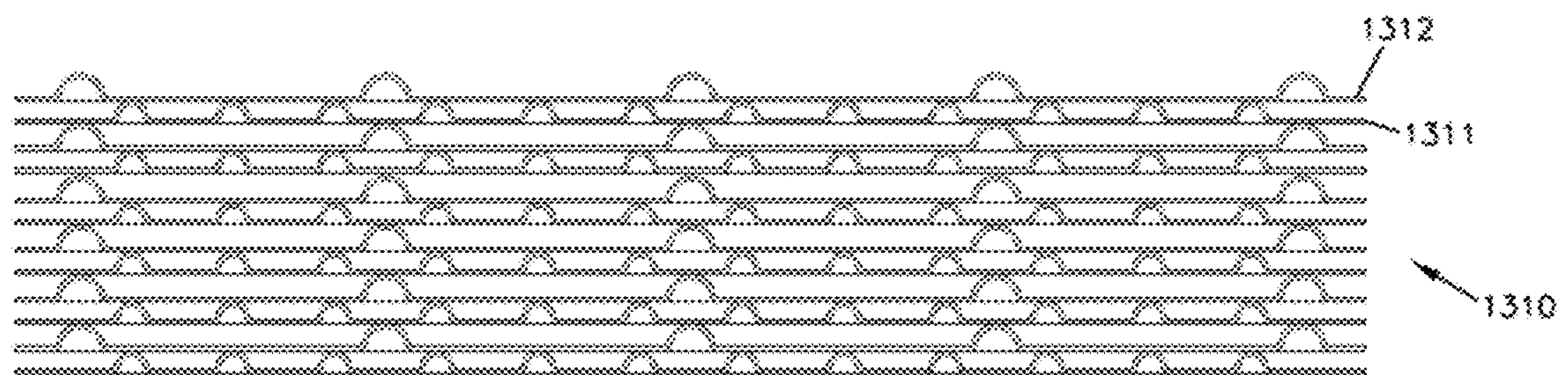


FIG. 28A

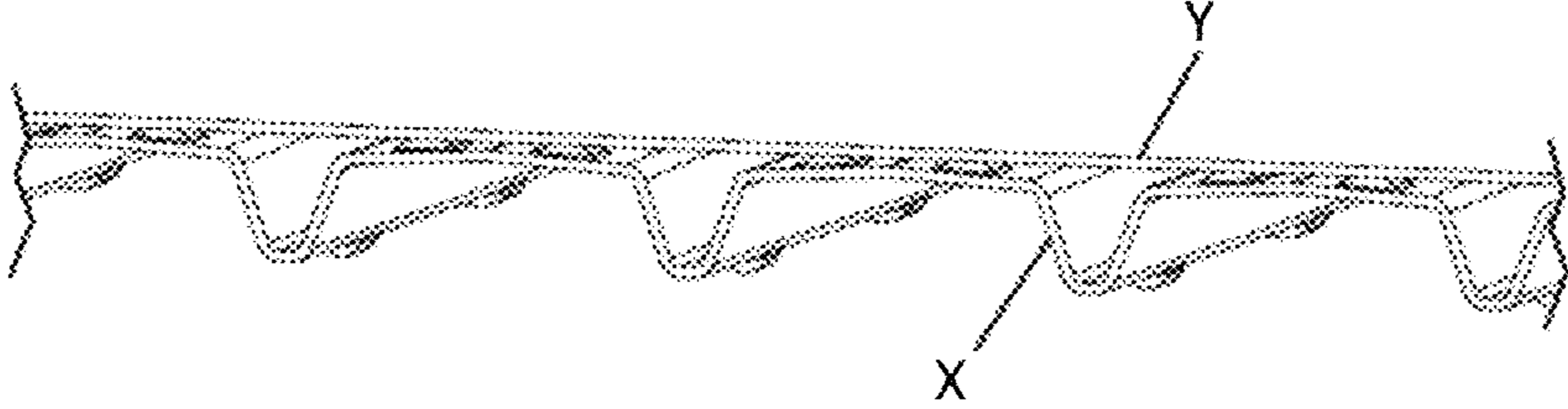


FIG. 28B

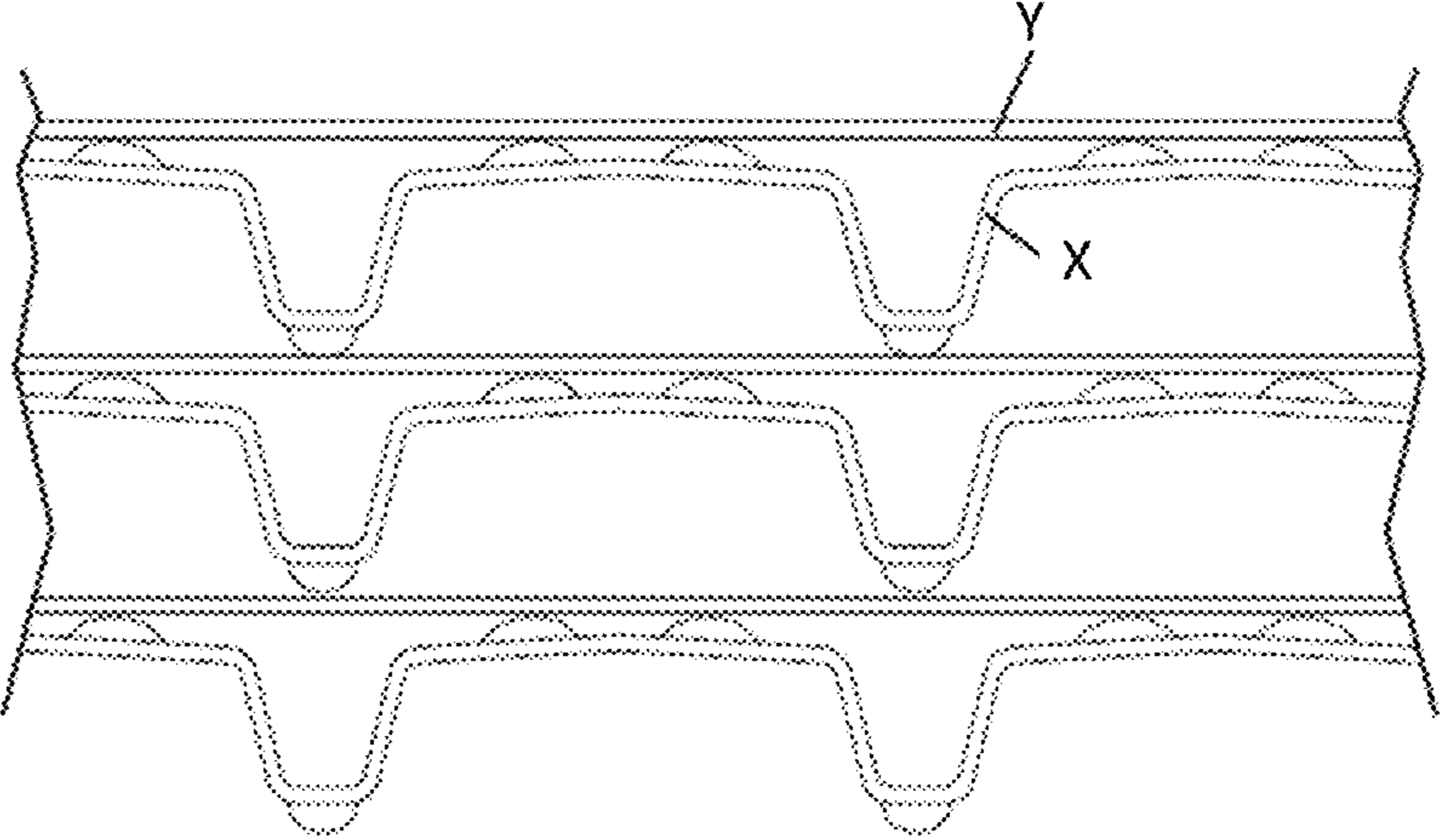


FIG. 28C

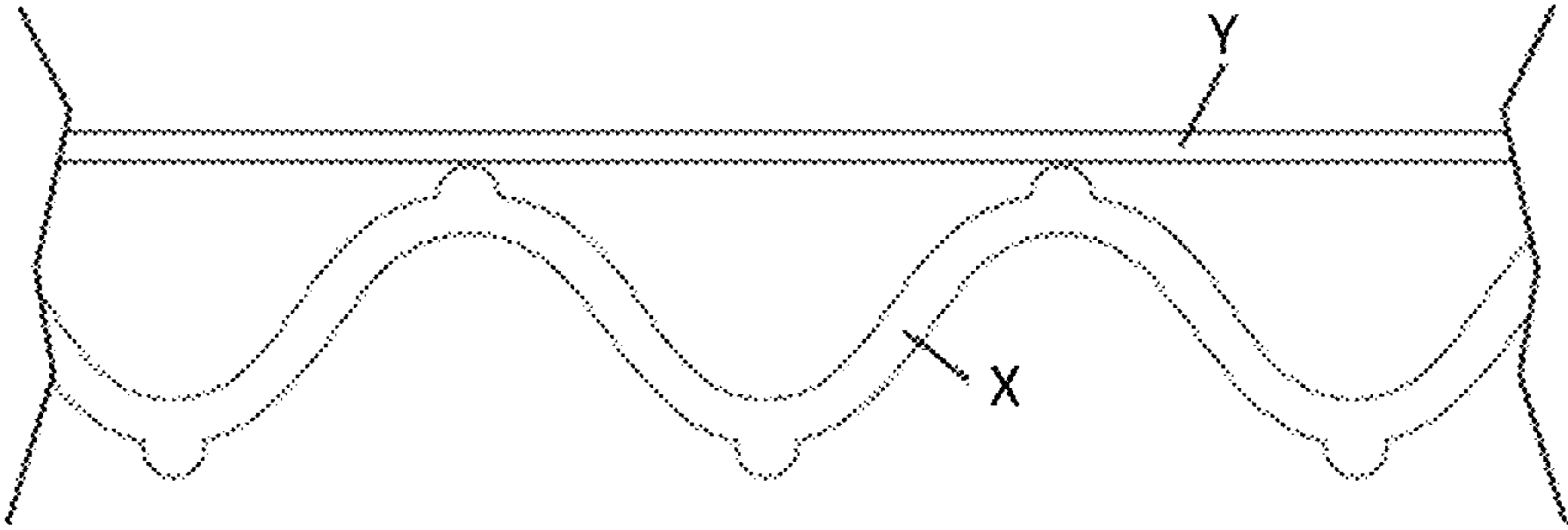


FIG. 29

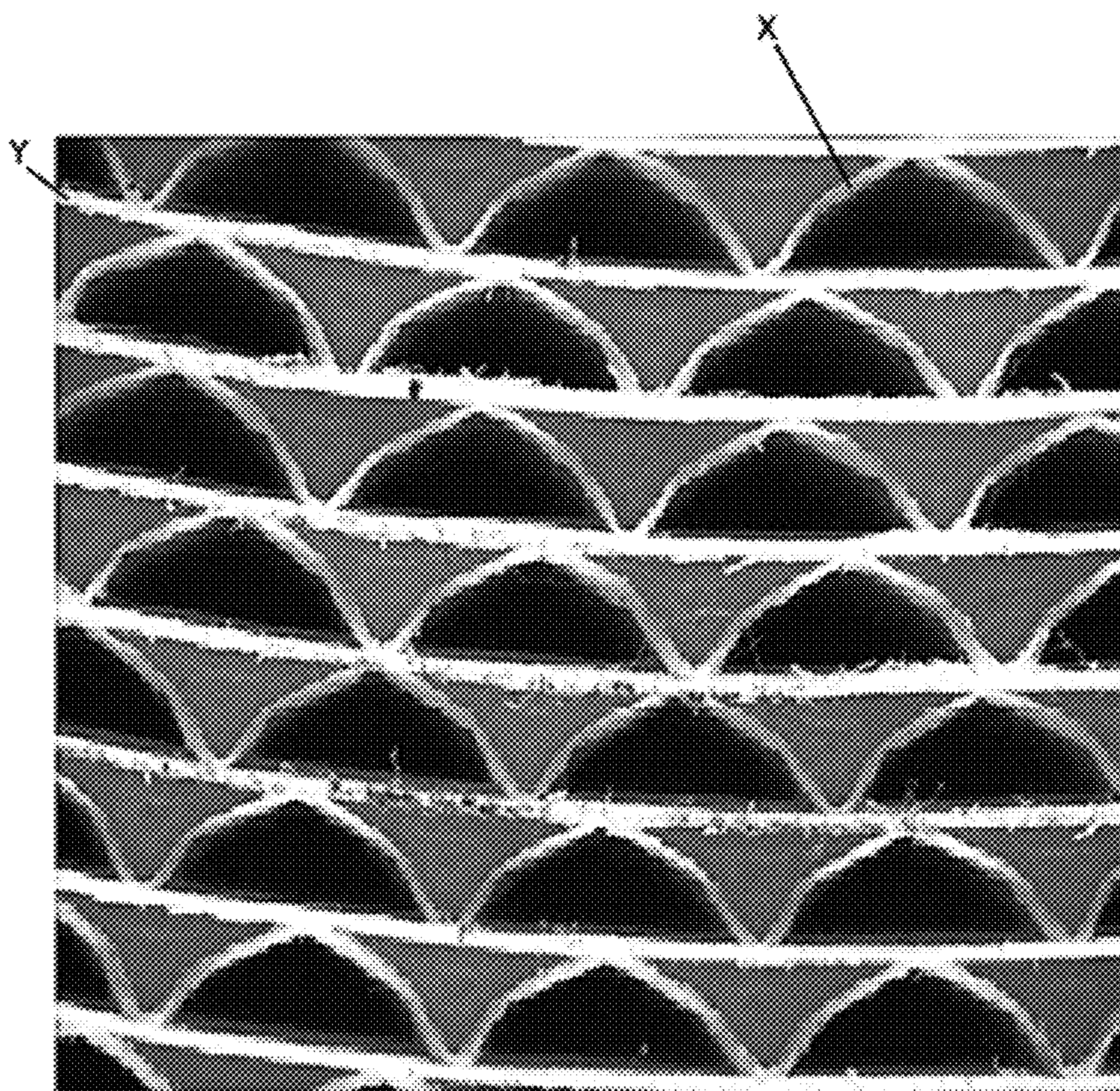


FIG. 30

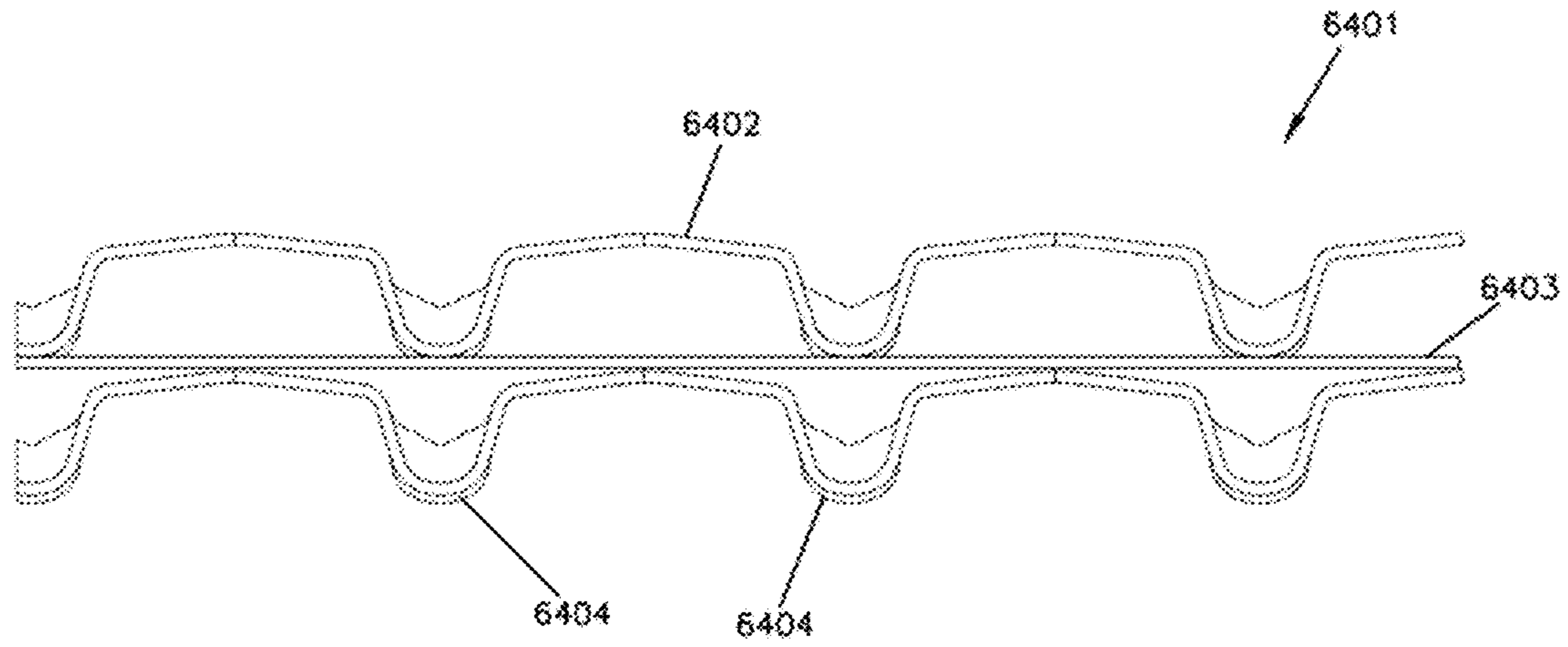
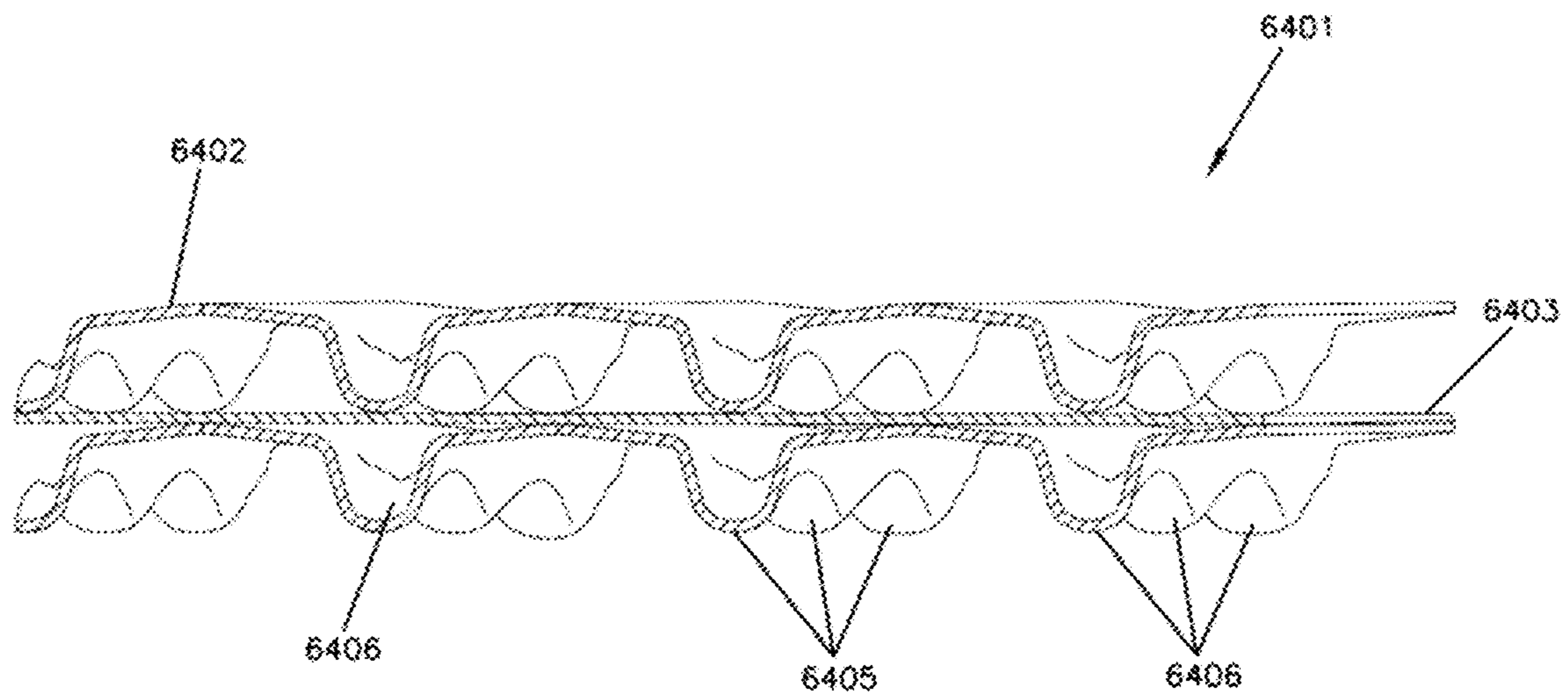


FIG. 31



AIR CLEANER ASSEMBLIES AND METHODS OF USE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Application Ser. No. 62/351,723 filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on Jun. 17, 2016. The entire disclosure of U.S. Application Ser. No. 62/351,723 is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to filter arrangements, typically for use in filtering air, such as intake air for internal combustion engines, and more particularly relates to filter assemblies that include multiple components arranged in a housing to provide desired filtering capabilities.

BACKGROUND

Air or other gas filtering is desirable in a number of systems. A typical application is in the filtration of intake air to internal combustion engines. Another is in the filtration of crankcase ventilation filter assemblies. Typically, such systems comprise filter assemblies having a serviceable filter cartridge therein. After a period of use, filter media within a filter housing requires servicing, either through cleaning or complete replacement. Typically, for an air cleaner or crankcase ventilation filter assembly used with an internal combustion engine, for example, on a vehicle, the filter media is contained in a removable and replaceable, i.e. serviceable, component, typically referred to as a filter element or cartridge. The filter cartridge is configured to be removably sealed within the air cleaner, in use. Improvements in filter arrangements relating to assembly, serviceability, and/or use are desirable. The filter cartridge can be provided as a first (e.g., primary) filter cartridge or a second (e.g., secondary or safety) filter cartridge. The air cleaner assembly can contain only a first filter cartridge or both a first filter cartridge and a second filter cartridge.

SUMMARY

Filter assemblies (such as air cleaner assemblies or crankcase ventilation filter assemblies) and components therefor; and, features thereof are described. Also described are methods of assembly and use. The filter assemblies generally comprise a housing having a filter cartridge removably positioned therein. An exemplary filter cartridge is depicted which has a housing seal surface comprising an obliquely angled axially directed surface extending in a perimeter around an open volume.

In one example, an air filter cartridge is disclosed that includes a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing. The media pack extends along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends and defines an outer perimeter. The air filter cartridge can include a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter. In alternative arrangements, no shell is provided. In one arrangement, the shell only partially covers the media pack outer perimeter. In one aspect, the circumferential shell can be provided with at least one engagement surface, for example two engagement surfaces, for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing. In one example, the engagement

surface is generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face. The air filter cartridge can additionally include a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a portion of the circumferential shell. The seal arrangement is generally disposed at a non-orthogonal/non-parallel or oblique angle to the engagement surface such that the closing force causes the seal arrangement to form an axial seal against a sealing component of the air cleaner housing. In some examples, a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outflow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between planes defining the media pack inlet and outlet flow ends. Such a construction allows for a filter cartridge to be side or top loaded into the housing while maintaining a continuous seal around the media pack and while allowing the required sealing force to be generated from a direction transverse to the longitudinal axis of the filter cartridge.

There is no specific requirement that an air cleaner assembly, component therefor, or feature thereof include all of the detail characterized herein, to obtain some advantage according to the present disclosure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be further explained with reference to the appended Figures, wherein like structure is referred to by like numerals throughout the several views, and wherein;

FIG. 1 is a rear perspective view of an air cleaner assembly according to the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a front perspective view of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional enlarged portion of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1 and as indicated at FIG. 2.

FIG. 3 is a side view of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1, with a portion of the housing cut away to show the filter element contained within the housing.

FIG. 3A is a cross-sectional side view of a portion of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1, as indicated at FIG. 3.

FIG. 4 is a top view of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is an exploded rear perspective view of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 5A is a cross-sectional view of the precleaner of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1, taken along the line 5A-5A in FIG. 5.

FIG. 6 is an exploded rear perspective view of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1 with the precleaner removed.

FIG. 7 is a top view of the housing of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is an end view of the housing of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is a front perspective view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 10 is rear perspective view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a side view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 12 is a front view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 13 is a rear view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 14 is a top view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

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FIG. 15 is a bottom view of the filter cartridge shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 16 is a top rear perspective view of the access cover of the air cleaner assembly shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 17 is a bottom front perspective view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 18 is a side view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 19 is a rear view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 20 is a front view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 21 is a top view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 22 is a bottom view of the access cover shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 24 is a perspective view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 25 is a top view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 25A is a bottom view of the media pack of FIG. 25.

FIG. 25B is a side view of the media pack of FIG. 25.

FIG. 26 is an end view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 27 is a perspective view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 28A is a perspective view of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 28B is an end view of a portion of the media pack of FIG. 28A.

FIG. 28C is an end view of a portion of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 29 is an end view of a portion of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 30 is an end view of a portion of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

FIG. 31 is an end view of a portion of an alternative media pack that can be used in the air cleaner assembly of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Herein, example filter assemblies, filter cartridges, features and components therefor are described and depicted. A variety of specific features and components are characterized in detail. Many can be applied to provide advantage. There is no specific requirement that the various individual features and components be applied in an overall assembly with all of the features and characteristics described, however, in order to provide for some benefit in accord with the present disclosure.

It is noted that a plurality of embodiments are depicted and described. The embodiments are not meant to be exclusive with respect to features depicted. That is, selected features of one embodiment can be applied in one or more of the other embodiments if desired, to advantage. In many examples, the filter assembly depicted is an air cleaner

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assembly, for example, used to filter intake air for an internal combustion engine. Additional applications are possible, for example, applications in which the filter assembly is a crankcase ventilation filter assembly, in which the filter cartridge is used to filter crankcase blowby gases which include, typically, both particulate and liquid contaminant therein. Both type of filter assemblies are generally “gas filter assemblies,” since the carrier stage being filtered is gas (air or crankcase ventilation gases). While the techniques described herein will typically be used in application for gas filtration, they can be used in the filtration of other materials, for example, liquids, if desired.

Referring now to the Figures, wherein the components are labeled with like numerals throughout the several Figures, FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an air cleaner 10 in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. The air cleaner 10 includes a housing 20 defining an interior region 20a within which a primary removable filter cartridge 100 and a secondary removable filter cartridge 150 is disposed. The air cleaner assembly 10 further includes an air inlet end 50 through which air to be filtered enters the assembly 10. The air cleaner assembly 10 further includes an outlet 40 that is positioned for exit of filtered air. The outlet 40 can be made separately from the housing 20 and attached thereto, or it can be integrally constructed as a portion of the housing 20.

As most easily seen at FIGS. 6 and 7, the housing 20 includes a first sealing surface 21 against which a corresponding seal member 130 of the filter cartridge 100 forms a seal along a first sealing plane coincident with the first sealing surface 21. The housing also includes a second sealing surface 22 against which a corresponding seal 152 of the filter cartridge 150 forms a seal. The first sealing surface 21 generally faces the air inlet end 50 and is disposed at a non-parallel or oblique angle A1 to the air inlet end 50 and to a longitudinal axis X of the air cleaner assembly 10, as schematically indicated at FIGS. 3 and 6. In one example, the angle A1 is between 5 and 45 degrees. In one example, the angle A1 is between 5 and 20 degrees. In one example, the angle A1 is between 5 and 15 degrees. In one example, the angle A1 is about 10 degrees. In one example, the angle A1 is about 18 degrees. The second sealing surface 22 is defined by a perimeter wall 23 of the housing 20. A first portion 23a of the perimeter wall 23 extends between the first sealing surface 21 and an end wall 24. The outlet 40 is defined within the end wall 24. In one aspect, the perimeter wall first portion 23a forms a closed shape such that a “clean side” interior volume 25 is formed between the first sealing surface 21 and the outlet 40 when the filter cartridge 100 is sealed against the first sealing surface 21. On the opposite side of the first sealing surface 21, the perimeter wall 23 defines a second portion 23b that extends between side edges 23c, 23d to define an open side 26 for enabling the filter cartridges 100, 150 to be received into the interior region 20a of the housing 20. The open side 26 can also be referred to as an access opening or side opening in the perimeter wall of the housing 20. As shown, the side edges 23c, 23d have a curved profile forming a complementary shape to corresponding edges of a cover assembly 30, discussed later. The perimeter wall 23 terminates at an end edge 23e which is configured for attachment to the below described pre-cleaner 60.

In one aspect, the air cleaner assembly 10 can be characterized as a top-load, side-load, or transverse-load assembly as the installation direction D1 of the filter cartridge 100, discussed below) is transverse or orthogonal to the longitudinal axis of the air cleaner assembly 10 and because the

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filter cartridge 100 is inserted into the housing 20 at a location between the inlet 50 and outlet 40 via the open side 26. Although the major portion of the open side 26 is shown as being provided on the short or narrow side (i.e. along the minor axis of the housing or the top of the housing, as shown in the drawings) of the housing 20, the major portion of the open side 26 could be provided on the long or wide side (i.e. along the major axis of the housing or the sides of the housing, as shown in the drawings) of the housing 20.

In one aspect, the air cleaner assembly 10 illustrated is a two-stage air cleaner assembly that includes a precleaner 60 adjacent to its inlet end 50. The precleaner 60 generally is used to clean selected material or contaminants carried by an air stream into the air cleaner assembly 10 before the air reaches the filter cartridge positioned therein. The precleaner generally includes a plurality of separator tubes 70 or centrifugal separators that receive air and spin the air in order to remove large particulates, and then permit pre-cleaned air to exit the precleaner. The separator tubes 70 can be viewed most easily at FIG. 5A. The pre-cleaned air from the precleaner outlet 62 then flows into the inlet flow face of the filter cartridge 100. A scavenge port or outlet 80 can be provided for removal of the separated large particulates. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, two separator tubes 70 are provided. The air cleaner assembly 10 may be provided without a precleaner assembly, such that the air cleaner assembly 10 is a single stage assembly with a primary only filter cartridge 100 or with a primary and secondary filter cartridge 100, 150.

In one aspect, the air cleaner 10 can include an access cover 30 to provide access to the inner region 20a of the housing 20, such as for placement and removal of filter cartridges 100, 150. When installed, the access cover 30 closes the open side 26 such that the interior region 20a is fully enclosed. Taken together, the access cover 30, the precleaner 60, the perimeter wall second portion 23b, and the upstream side of the filter cartridge 100 form a “dirty side” interior volume 27 within which the incoming air has not yet been filtered by the filter cartridge 100, but has passed through the precleaner 60. The access cover 30 may be a separate component or may be an integral feature of another component of the air cleaner 10. In the embodiment disclosed herein, the access cover 30 is a component separate from the housing 20 and the filter cartridge 100. In other examples, the access cover 30 is integral to the air filter cartridge 100.

As most easily seen at FIGS. 16-22, the access cover 30 has a sidewall 32 extending between flanged side edges 32a, 32b and between a front-end edge 32c and a rear-end edge 32d. When the access cover 30 is installed onto the housing 20, the cover side edges 32a, 32b engage with the housing side edges 23c, 23d; the cover front-end edge 32c extends over the housing first sealing surface 21; and the cover rear-end edge 32d engages with the precleaner 60 to enclose the interior region 20a of the air cleaner assembly 10.

In the illustrated embodiment, the access cover 30 is attachable to and removable from the housing 20 by connecting and disconnecting multiple connectors (e.g., lock mechanisms, latch mechanisms, etc.) 90 that are mounted to the housing 20 and engage with the access cover 30. In the illustrated embodiment, two connectors 90 are symmetrically positioned on opposite the flanged edges 32a, 32b of the access cover 30. In one aspect, each of the connectors 90 is rotatably mounted onto the access cover 30 via a hinge member 92 and includes a latch portion 94 that engages with the side edges 32c, 23d of the housing 20. In one example, as most easily seen at FIG. 2A, the side edges 23c, 23d

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include a flange extension 23f for engaging with the connector latch portion 94. In one example, the side edges 23c, 23d include a recess portion into which the connector latch portions 94 extend. The connectors 90, once moved to the latched position, exert a closing or clamping force F1 in a direction D1 to draw the access cover 30 down onto the housing 20, as schematically shown at FIG. 3. In one aspect, the direction D1 is orthogonal to the longitudinal axis X of the filter assembly 10. In one aspect, the direction D1 of the clamping force F1 is at a non-parallel or oblique angle A1 to the housing sealing surface 21, as schematically indicated at FIG. 3. In one aspect, the direction D1 is parallel to the inlet and outlet flow faces of the filter cartridges 100, 150. In one aspect, the direction D1 is parallel to the insertion direction of the filter cartridge 100 into the interior region 20a of the housing 20.

In one aspect, the access cover 30 is provided with a pair of pocket structures 34 formed within the housing sidewall 32. The pocket structures 34 define filter engagement surfaces 34a. As most easily seen at FIG. 3A, the pocket structures 34 receive a portion of the filter cartridge 100 such that the filter engagement surfaces 34 engage with corresponding engagement surfaces 128a located on the filter cartridge 100. When the access cover 30 is installed onto housing 20 and the connectors 90 are moved from an unlatched position to a latched position, the clamping force F1 exerted by the connectors 90 causes the access cover filter engagement surfaces 34 to exert a corresponding force onto the filter cartridge 100 in the direction D1. As the housing sealing surface 21 and the filter cartridge seal 130 are disposed at an oblique angle A1 to the direction D1, a component of the force F1 generated onto the filter cartridge 100 by the access cover 30 and connectors 90 urges the filter cartridge seal 130 against the housing sealing surface 21 such that a seal is formed. Thus, the clamping force F1 can be characterized as being disposed at an oblique angle to the sealing surface 21, to a plane along which the filter cartridge seal 130 is disposed, and to a plane defining the seal formed therebetween. In one characterization, the seal can be referred to as an oblique pinch seal since the component pinching force is disposed at an oblique angle (i.e. angle A1) to the flow direction and media flow faces and since the seal is pinched between the housing sealing surface 21 and the below described seal support flange 124. As indicated above, the access cover 30 can be integrally formed with the filter cartridge 100 such that the closing force exerted by the connectors 90 act directly onto the filter cartridge 100 to create the sealing force.

Filter Cartridge 100

Referring now to FIGS. 5, 6 and 9-15, an exemplary embodiment of filter cartridge 100 of air cleaner assembly 10 is illustrated. The filter cartridge 100 can be considered the main or primary filter cartridge, and is used to selectively separate a desired amount of particulate or containment material. Cartridge 100 is generally a service part or removable component, such that it is periodically removable and replaceable as desired or necessary during the lifetime of the air cleaner 10. In particular, when the cartridge 100 becomes occluded or otherwise needs to be replaced, the access cover 30 is unlocked from the housing 20, and the occluded filter 100 is removed by pulling the access cover in a direction opposite direction D1 away from the housing 20. Although not shown, a handle can be provided on one or both of the access cover 30 and filter cartridge 100. After such removal, another filter cartridge 100 can be placed in the housing 20

by inserting the filter cartridge **100** in an insertion direction, which is the same as direction **D1**. In one aspect, the insertion and removal directions of the cartridge **100** are orthogonal to the longitudinal axes of the filter cartridge **100** and housing **20**.

The filter cartridge **100** extends between a first end **102** and a second end **104**. In one aspect, the first end **102** can be characterized as the upstream end of the filter cartridge **100** while the second end **104** can be characterized as the downstream end of the filter cartridge **100**. The filter cartridge **100** generally includes a media pack **110**, a shell **120**, and a seal member **130**, each of which is described in further detail below.

In the example shown, the media pack **110** has inlet flow face **112** for receiving unfiltered air or pre-cleaned air from the precleaner (if provided) and an outlet flow face **114** for delivering filtered air. In the example shown, the media pack has an obround cross-sectional shape. However, other shapes are possible, such as round, oval, and rectangular cross-sectional shapes. In one aspect, the media pack defines an outer perimeter **116** extending between the inlet and outlet flow faces **112**, **114**. In the example shown, the media pack is formed from a coiled media construction, for example a media construction having a fluted (typically corrugated) media sheet and a facing media sheet that together define parallel flutes to form a fluted or z-filter media construction. Suitable media constructions for the media pack **110** are discussed in more detail in the Media Types and Configurations section.

In one aspect, the shell **120** of the filter cartridge **100** is formed from a polymeric material, such as ABS plastic. The shell **120** defines a perimeter wall **122** that surrounds the outer perimeter **116** of the media pack **110**. The shell **120** may be secured to the media pack **110** by an adhesive. The perimeter wall **122** may surround the entirety of the media pack outer perimeter **116**, or as shown, surround a portion of the media pack outer perimeter **116**. In the particular embodiment presented, the perimeter wall **122** surrounds the media pack outer perimeter **116** upstream of the seal member **130**, thereby leaving the media pack outer perimeter **116** exposed on the downstream side of the seal member **130**.

In one aspect, the perimeter wall **122** terminates at a seal support flange **124** extending orthogonally from the perimeter wall **122**. The seal support flange **124** provides a support surface for the seal member **130**. The seal support flange **124** and the supported seal member **130** are disposed at the angle **A1**, thereby orienting the seal member **130** in a parallel relationship with the first sealing surface **21** on the housing. All three of the sealing surface **21**, the seal support flange **124**, and the seal member **130** are shown as being provided at the angle **A1** at FIG. 3. The seal support flange **124** translates the closing force **F1**, provided by the access cover **30** and connectors **90** that is exerted onto the shell **120**, onto the seal member **130**. Thus, the seal member **130** is compressed between the parallel seal support flange **124** and the first sealing surface **21** on the housing **20**. The opposite end of the shell terminates at a flange section **126** that extends beyond the inlet face **112** of the media pack **110**. Although not shown, the flange section **126** can include a grid structure spanning across the media pack inlet face **112** to provide additional support to the media pack **110**.

As presented, the shell **120** additionally includes engagement structures **128** defining engagement surfaces **128a**. As previously described, and as most easily seen at FIG. 3A, the engagement structures **128** are received into the access cover pocket structures **34** such that the shell engagement surfaces **128a** are brought into contact with the pocket structure

engagement surfaces **34a**. This construction allows the forces **F1** exerted on the access cover **30** by the connectors **90** to be translated onto the filter cartridge **100** such that a component sealing force is exerted on the seal member **130**.

As stated above, the features of the access cover **30** can be entirely integrated into the shell **120** of the filter cartridge **100** such that the filter cartridge **100** simultaneously functions to enclose the housing **20** and to filter air passing through the air filter assembly **10**. In such an arrangement, the connectors **90** would be directly attached to the shell and the provision of the engagement structures **128** on the shell **120** would not need to be provided.

The seal member **130** will generally be made of a relatively flexible material and may be referred to herein as a “flexible seal member,” and can include a pinch, axial, or radial seal member. In one example, the seal member **130** is provided as an injection molded gasket. In one example, the seal member **130** is formed from polyurethane. In one example, the seal member **130** is provided with a non-planer outer profile, for example a “W” shape cross-sectional profile. In one example, the seal member **130** is separately formed and later adhered to the seal support flange **124**, for example by an adhesive. In one example, the seal member **130** is molded onto the seal support flange **124**.

As mentioned above, the seal member **130** is disposed at the angle **A1** by virtue of being mounted to the seal support flange **124** on the shell **120**. In some constructions, the seal member **130** could also be formed on the shell **120** at the angle **A1** without the use of a seal support flange **124**.

As the seal member **130** is disposed in a parallel relationship with the housing first sealing surface **21**, the seal member **130** is disposed at a non-parallel or oblique angle to the inlet and outlet flow faces **112**, **114** of the media pack **110** and is at a non-orthogonal or oblique angle to the direction **D1** of the clamping or closing force **F1** caused by the connectors **90**. As is the case with the first sealing surface **21**, the sealing member **130** angle **A1** with respect to the inlet and outlet faces **112**, **114** and to the closing force direction **D1** can be between 5 and 45 degrees. In one example, the angle **A1** of the sealing member **130** is between 5 and 20 degrees. In one example, the angle **A1** of the sealing member **130** is between 5 and 15 degrees. In one example, the angle **A1** of the sealing member is about 10 degrees. In one example, the angle **A1** of the sealing member is about 18 degrees.

In one aspect, the uppermost portion or segment **21a** of the first sealing surface **21** on the housing **20** is located axially beyond the media pack outlet flow face **114**. This configuration allows the filter cartridge **100** to be inserted into (and removed from) the interior region **20a** of the housing **20** while still providing a continuous, closed sealing surface **21** on the housing **20**. To ensure that the filter cartridge **100** can form a seal with the sealing surface **21**, the sealing member **130** is oriented with respect to the media pack **110** such that the uppermost portion or segment **130a** of the sealing member **130** extends beyond the outlet face **114** of the media pack **110**. This configuration allows the seal member **130** to be the furthest extending element of the filter cartridge **100** on one side of the filter cartridge **100**. In the example, shown, the seal member **130** is the furthest distal element of the filter cartridge **100** and defines the downstream end **104** of the filter cartridge **100** proximate the outlet flow face. In such a configuration, a first portion of the seal member **130** is located between the media pack inlet and outlet flow faces **112**, **114** while a second portion is located beyond one of the inlet and outlet faces **112**, **114**. In one example, as indicated at FIG. 11, the second portion of the

seal member **130** extends a distance $x1$ beyond the media pack outlet flow face **114**. In some examples, the distance $x1$ is less than a thickness of the seal member **130** while in others the distance $x1$ is equal to or greater than a thickness of the seal member **130**. In an alternative arrangement, the housing sealing surface **21**, the shell seal support **124**, and the sealing member **130** are located proximate the upstream end **102** of the filter cartridge **100** at a reverse angle such that a mirrored configuration to that shown in the drawings is provided.

Although the angled portions of the seal member **130** and seal support surface **124** that are disposed at the angle $A1$ are shown as being provided along the long sides (i.e. along the major axis of the filter cartridge **100**) of the filter cartridge **100**, the angled portions could instead be located along the short sides (i.e. the minor axis of the filter cartridge **100**) of the filter cartridge **100** if the housing opening **26** is also on one of the long sides of the housing **20**. In such an arrangement, the portions of the seal member **130** extending along the long sides of the filter cartridge **100** would be disposed in a parallel relationship with the outlet flow face **114** in the same way as shown in the drawings for the portions of the seal member **130** extending along the short sides of the filter cartridge **100**. In one example, all segments of the seal member **130** are provided at an oblique angle to the outlet flow face **140**. In the above-described alternative configurations, the housing **20** and sealing surface **21** can be correspondingly modified to accept the filter cartridge **100**. As noted in another section, the media pack **110** and filter cartridge **100** can have shapes other than the obround shape shown in the drawings that do not necessarily have a minor or major axis. For example, the media pack **110** could be cylindrical. In such cases, the orientation of the seal member **130** can still be provided at the oblique angle $A1$.

Filter Cartridge **150**

Referring to FIGS. **5** and **6**, the exemplary air cleaner assembly **10** includes an optional secondary or safety filter **150**. The safety filter **150** is generally positionable between the main filter cartridge **100** and the outlet **40** of the housing **20**. In a typical arrangement, the safety filter **150** is removably positioned within the air cleaner assembly **10** and would also typically be considered to be a service component that is removable and replaceable, as desired and/or necessary.

As shown, the exemplary embodiment of safety filter **150** includes an outer frame **152** that carries a seal member **154** and generally matches the size and shape of the inner area of the housing **20** adjacent to the outlet **40**, preferably with no gaps. In this way, the safety filter **150** can be pressed into the housing **20** with a friction fit against the second sealing surface **22** of the housing **20** so that no air can reach the outlet **40** without first going through the safety filter **150**. Accordingly, the seal member **154** can be characterized as being an outwardly directed radial seal. The safety filter **150** can also include filtration media **156**, such as pleated media. Some suitable media constructions for the media pack **150** are discussed in more detail in the *Media Types and Configurations* section.

Media Types and Configurations

The particular material chosen for the media is a matter of choice for a selected application. When the filter assembly is

an air cleaner, any of a variety of media materials used in air cleaners can be used with principles according to the present disclosure.

The media pack can comprise only media or the media can be provided with an inner and/or outer liner before installation in the cartridge. The media can be pleated, non-pleated, or wave media although additional alternatives are possible. The media can be provided in a variety of configurations including cylindrical and conical, and with a variety of inner and/or outer perimeter definitions, for example circular or oval.

The principles described herein can be applied in a variety of filter assemblies. Examples described in which the principles applied to (air) gas filter assemblies. Examples are described include air filters and crankcase ventilation filter assemblies. The principles can be applied to a variety of alternate gas filtration arrangements, in some instances even with liquid filter assemblies.

Principles according to the present disclosure relate to interactions between filter cartridges and air cleaner systems, in advantageous manners to achieve certain, selected, desired results discussed below. The filter cartridge would generally include a filter media therein, through which air and other gases pass, during a filtering operation. The media can be of a variety of types and configurations, and can be made from using a variety of materials. For example, pleated media arrangements can be used in cartridges according to the principles of the present disclosure, as discussed below.

The principles are particularly well adapted for use in situations in which the media is quite deep in extension between the inlet and outlet ends of the cartridge, but alternatives are possible. Also, the principles are often used in cartridges that relatively large cross-dimension sizes. With such arrangements, alternate media types to pleated media will often be desired.

In this section, examples of some media arrangements that are usable with the techniques described herein are provided. It will be understood, however, that a variety of alternate media types can be used. The choice of media type is generally one of preference for: availability; function in a given situation of application, ease of manufacturability, etc. and the choice is not necessarily specifically related to the overall function of selected ones of various filter cartridge/air cleaner interaction features characterized herein.

Fluted filter media (e.g., media having media ridges) can be used to provide fluid filter constructions in a variety of manners. One well known manner is characterized herein as a z-filter construction. The term “z-filter construction” as used herein, is meant to include (but not be limited to) a type of filter construction in which individual ones of corrugated, folded or otherwise formed filter flutes are used to define (typically in combination with facing media) sets of longitudinal, typically parallel, inlet and outlet filter flutes for fluid flow through the media. Some examples of z-filter media are provided in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,820,646; 5,772,883; 5,902,364; 5,792,247; 5,895,574; 6,210,469; 6,190,432; 6,350,296; 6,179,890; 6,235,195; Des. 399,944; Des. 428, 128; Des. 396,098; Des. 398,046; and, Des. 437,401; each of these cited references being incorporated herein by reference.

One type of z-filter media utilizes two specific media components joined together, to form the media construction. The two components are: (1) a fluted (typically corrugated) media sheet or sheet section, and, (2) a facing media sheet or sheet section. The facing media sheet is typically non-corrugated, however it can be corrugated, for example perpendicularly to the flute direction as described in U.S.

provisional 60/543,804, filed Feb. 11, 2004, and published as PCT WO 05/077487 on Aug. 25, 2005, incorporated herein by reference.

The fluted media section and facing media section can comprise separate materials between one another. However, they can also be sections of the single media sheet folded to bring the facing media material into appropriate juxtaposition with the fluted media portion of the media.

The fluted (typically corrugated) media sheet and the facing media sheet or sheet section together, are typically used to define media having parallel flutes. In some instances, the fluted sheet and facing sheet are separate and then secured together and are then coiled, as a media strip, to form a z-filter media construction. Such arrangements are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,235,195 and 6,179,890, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. In certain other arrangements, some non-coiled sections or strips of fluted (typically corrugated) media secured to facing media, are stacked with one another, to create a filter construction. An example of this is described in FIG. 11 of U.S. Pat. No. 5,820,646, incorporated herein by reference.

Herein, strips of material comprising fluted sheet (sheet of media with ridges) secured to corrugated sheet, which are then assembled into stacks to form media packs, are sometimes referred to as "single facer strips," "single faced strips," or as "single facer" or "single faced" media. The terms and variants thereof, are meant to refer to a fact that one face, i.e., a single face, of the fluted (typically corrugated) sheet is faced by the facing sheet, in each strip.

Typically, coiling of a strip of the fluted sheet/facing sheet (i.e., single facer) combination around itself, to create a coiled media pack, is conducted with the facing sheet directed outwardly. Some techniques for coiling are described in U.S. provisional application 60/467,521, filed May 2, 2003 and PCT Application US 04/07927, filed Mar. 17, 2004, now published as WO 04/082795, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. The resulting coiled arrangement generally has, as the outer surface of the media pack, a portion of the facing sheet, as a result.

The term "corrugated" used herein to refer to structure in media, is often used to refer to a flute structure resulting from passing the media between two corrugation rollers, i.e., into a nip or bite between two rollers, each of which has surface features appropriate to cause corrugations in the resulting media. The term "corrugation" is however, not meant to be limited to such flutes, unless it is stated that they result from flutes that are by techniques involving passage of media into a bite between corrugation rollers. The term "corrugated" is meant to apply even if the media is further modified or deformed after corrugation, for example by the folding techniques described in PCT WO 04/007054, and published Jan. 22, 2004, incorporated herein by reference.

Corrugated media is a specific form of fluted media. Fluted media is media which has individual flutes or ridges (for example formed by corrugating or folding) extending thereacross.

Serviceable filter element or filter cartridge configurations utilizing z-filter media are sometimes referred to as "straight through flow configurations" or by variants thereof. In general, in this context what is meant is that the serviceable filter elements or cartridges generally have an inlet flow end (or face) and an opposite exit flow end (or face), with flow entering and exiting the filter cartridge in generally the same straight through direction. The term "serviceable" in this context is meant to refer to a media containing filter cartridge that is periodically removed and replaced from a

corresponding fluid (e.g. air) cleaner. In some instances, each of the inlet flow end (or face) and outlet flow end (or face) will be generally flat or planar, with the two parallel to one another. However, variations from this, for example non-planar faces, are possible.

A straight through flow configuration (especially for a coiled or stacked media pack) is, for example, in contrast to serviceable filter cartridges such as cylindrical pleated filter cartridges of the type shown in U.S. Pat. No. 6,039,778, incorporated herein by reference, in which the flow generally makes a substantial turn as it passes into and out of the media. That is, in a U.S. Pat. No. 6,039,778 filter, the flow enters the cylindrical filter cartridge through a cylindrical side, and then turns to exit through an open end of the media (in forward-flow systems). In a typical reverse-flow system, the flow enters the serviceable cylindrical cartridge through an open end of the media and then turns to exit through a side of the cylindrical filter media. An example of such a reverse-flow system is shown in U.S. Pat. No. 5,613,992, incorporated by reference herein.

The term "z-filter media construction" and variants thereof as used herein, without more, is meant to include, but not necessarily be limited to, any or all of: a web of corrugated or otherwise fluted media (media having media ridges) secured to (facing) media, whether the sheets are separate or part of a single web, with appropriate sealing (closure) to allow for definition of inlet and outlet flutes; and/or a media pack constructed or formed from such media into a three dimensional network of inlet and outlet flutes; and/or, a filter cartridge or construction including such a media pack.

In general, the filter media is a relatively flexible material, typically a non-woven fibrous material (of cellulose fibers, synthetic fibers or both) often including a resin therein, sometimes treated with additional materials. Thus, it can be conformed or configured into the various corrugated patterns, without unacceptable media damage. Also, it can be readily coiled or otherwise configured for use, again without unacceptable media damage. Of course, it must be of a nature such that it will maintain the required corrugated configuration, during use.

Typically, in the corrugation process a deformation is caused to the media. After the tension is released the flute or corrugations will tend to partially spring back, recovering only a portion of the stretch and bending that has occurred. The facing media sheet is sometimes tacked to the fluted media sheet, to inhibit this spring back in the corrugated sheet.

The media of the corrugated (fluted) sheet facing sheet or both, can be provided with a fine fiber material on one or both sides thereof, for example in accord with U.S. Pat. No. 6,673,136, incorporated herein by reference. In some instances, when such fine fiber material is used, it may be desirable to provide the fine fiber on the upstream side of the material.

An issue with respect to z-filter constructions relates to closing of the individual flute ends. Although alternatives are possible, typically a sealant or adhesive is provided, to accomplish the closure. As is apparent from the discussion above, in typical z-filter media especially that which uses straight flutes as opposed to tapered flutes and sealant for flute seals, large sealant surface areas (and volume) at both the upstream end and the downstream end are needed. High quality seals at these locations are important to proper operation of the media structure that results. The high sealant volume and area, creates issues with respect to this.

Techniques described herein are particularly well adapted for use in media packs that result from a step of coiling a single sheet comprising a corrugated sheet/facing sheet combination, i.e., a “single facer” strip. However, they can also be made into stacked arrangements.

Coiled media or media pack arrangements can be provided with a variety of peripheral perimeter definitions. In this context the term “peripheral, perimeter definition” and variants thereof, is meant to refer to the outside perimeter shape defined, looking at either the inlet end or the outlet end of the media or media pack. Typical shapes are circular as described in PCT WO 04/007054. Other useable shapes are obround, some examples of obround being oval shape. In general oval shapes have opposite curved ends attached by a pair of opposite sides. In some oval shapes, the opposite sides are also curved. In other oval shapes, sometimes called racetrack shapes, the opposite sides are generally straight. Racetrack shapes are described for example in PCT WO 04/007054, and PCT application US 04/07927, published as WO 04/082795, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Another way of describing the peripheral or perimeter shape is by defining the perimeter resulting from taking a cross-section through the media pack in a direction orthogonal to the winding access of the coil.

Opposite flow ends or flow faces of the media or media pack can be provided with a variety of different definitions. In many arrangements, the ends or end faces are generally flat (planer) and perpendicular to one another. In other arrangements, one or both of the end faces include tapered, for example, stepped, portions which can either be defined to project axially outwardly from an axial end of the side wall of the media pack; or, to project axially inwardly from an end of the side wall of the media pack.

The flute seals (for example from the single facer bead, winding bead or stacking bead) can be formed from a variety of materials. In various ones of the cited and incorporated references, hot melt or polyurethane seals are described as possible for various applications.

In FIG. 23, a coiled media pack (or coiled media) 830 constructed by coiling a single strip of single faced media is depicted, generally. The particular coiled media pack depicted is an oval media pack 830a, specifically a racetrack shaped media pack 831. The tail end of the media, at the outside of the media pack 830 is shown at 831x. It will be typical to terminate that tail end along straight section of the media pack 830 for convenience and sealing. Typically, a hot melt seal bead or seal bead is positioned along that tail end to ensure sealing. In the media pack 830, the opposite flow (end) faces are designated at 832, 833. One would be an inlet flow face, the other an outlet flow face.

In FIG. 24, there is (schematically) shown a step of forming stacked z-filter media (or media pack) from strips of z-filter media, each strip being a fluted sheet secured to a facing sheet. Referring to FIG. 23, single facer strip 200 is being shown added to a stack 201 of strips 202 analogous to strip 200. Strip 200 can be cut from either of strips 76, 77. At 205, FIG. 23, application of a stacking bead 206 is shown, between each layer corresponding to a strip 200, 202 at an opposite edge from the single facer bead or seal. (Stacking can also be done with each layer being added to the bottom of the stack, as opposed to the top.)

Referring to FIG. 24, each strip 200, 202 has front and rear edges 207, 208 and opposite side edges 209a, 209b. Inlet and outlet flutes of the corrugated sheet/facing sheet combination comprising each strip 200, 202 generally

extend between the front and rear edges 207, 208, and parallel to side edges 209a, 209b.

Still referring to FIG. 24, in the media or media pack 201 being formed, opposite flow faces are indicated at 210, 211. The selection of which one of faces 210, 211 is the inlet end face and which is the outlet end face, during filtering, is a matter of choice. In some instances the stacking bead 206 is positioned adjacent the upstream or inlet face 211; in others the opposite is true. The flow faces 210, 211, extend between opposite side faces 220, 221.

The stacked media configuration or pack 201 is sometimes referred to herein as a “blocked” stacked media pack. The term “blocked” in this context, is an indication that the arrangement is formed to a rectangular block in which all faces are 90° relative to all adjoining wall faces. In another example, in some instances the stack can be created with each strip 200 being slightly offset from alignment with an adjacent strip, to create a parallelogram or slanted block shape, with the inlet face and outlet face parallel to one another, but not perpendicular to upper and bottom surfaces.

In some instances, the media or media pack will be referenced as having a parallelogram shape in any cross-section, meaning that any two opposite side faces extend generally parallel to one another.

It is noted that a blocked, stacked arrangement corresponding to FIG. 24 is described in the prior art of U.S. Pat. No. 5,820,646, incorporated herein by reference. It is also noted that stacked arrangements are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,772,883; 5,792,247; U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0187689. Each of these latter references is incorporated herein by reference. It is noted that a stacked arrangement shown in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0130508 is a slanted stacked arrangement.

It is also noted that, in some instances, more than one stack can be incorporated into a single media pack. Also, in some instances, the stack can be generated with one or more flow faces that have a recess therein, for example, as shown in U.S. Pat. No. 7,625,419 incorporated herein by reference.

Alternate types of media arrangements or packs that involve flutes between opposite ends extending between can be used with selected principles according to the present disclosure. An example of such alternate media arrangement or pack is depicted in FIGS. 25-25B. The media of FIGS. 25-25B is analogous to one depicted and described in DE 20 2008 017 059 U1; and as can sometimes found in arrangements available under the mark “IQORON” from Mann & Hummel.

Referring to FIG. 25, the media or media pack is indicated generally at 1250. The media or media pack 1250 comprises a first outer pleated (ridged) media loop 1251 and a second, inner, pleated (ridged) media loop 1252, each with pleat tips (or ridges) extending between opposite flow ends. The view of FIG. 25 is toward a media pack (flow) end 1255. The end 1255 depicted, can be an inlet (flow) end or an outlet (flow) end, depending on selected flow direction. For many arrangements using principles characterized having the media pack 1250 would be configured in a filter cartridge such that end 1255 is an inlet flow end.

Still referring to FIG. 25, the outer pleated (ridged) media loop 1251 is configured in an oval shape, though alternatives are possible. At 1260, a pleat end closure, for example molded in place, is depicted closing ends of the pleats or ridges 1251 at media pack end 1255.

Pleats, or ridges 1252 (and the related pleat tips) are positioned surrounded by and spaced from loop 1251, and thus pleated media loop 1252 is also depicted in a somewhat oval configuration. In this instance, ends 1252e of individual

pleats or ridges **1252p** in a loop **1252** are sealed closed. Also, loop **1252** surrounds the center **1252c** that is closed by a center strip **1253** of material, typically molded-in-place.

During filtering, when end **1255** is an inlet flow end, air enters gap **1265** between the two loops of media **1251**, **1252**. The air then flows either through loop **1251** or loop **1252**, as it moves through the media pack **1250**, with filtering.

In the example depicted, loop **1251** is configured slanting inwardly toward loop **1252**, in extension away from end **1255**. Also spacers **1266** are shown supporting a centering ring **1267** that surrounds an end of the loop **1252**, for structural integrity.

In FIG. **25A**, an end **1256** of the cartridge **1250**, opposite end **1255** is viewable. Here, an interior of loop **1252** can be seen, surrounding an open gas flow region **1270**. When air is directed through cartridge **1250** in a general direction toward end **1256** and away from end **1255**, the portion of the air that passes through loop **1252** will enter central region **1270** and exit therefrom at end **1256**. Of course air that has entered media loop **1251** during filtering would generally pass around (over) an outer perimeter **1256p** of end **1256**.

In FIG. **25B** a schematic cross sectional view of cartridge **1250** is provided. Selected identified and described features are indicated by like reference numerals

It will be understood from a review of FIGS. **25-25B**, the above description, that the cartridge **1250** described, is generally a cartridge which has media tips extending in a longitudinal direction between opposite flow ends **1255**, **1256**.

In the arrangement of FIGS. **25-25B**, the media pack **1250** is depicted with an oval, in particular racetrack, shaped perimeter. It is depicted in this manner, since the air filter cartridges in many examples below also have an oval or racetrack shaped configuration. However, the principles can be embodied in a variety of alternate peripheral shapes.

Herein, in FIGS. **26-31**, some schematic, fragmentary, cross-sectional views are provided of still further alternate variations of media types that can be used in selected applications of the principles characterized herein. Certain examples are described in U.S. Ser. No. 62/077,749, filed Nov. 10, 2014 and owned by the Assignee of the present disclosure, Donaldson Company, Inc. The disclosure of U.S. Ser. No. 62/077,749 is incorporated herein by reference. In general, the arrangement of FIGS. **9-15** represents a media type that can be stacked or coiled into an arrangement that has opposite inlet and outlet flow ends (or faces), with straight through flow.

In FIG. **26**, an example media arrangement **1301** from U.S. Ser. No. 62/077,749 is depicted, in which an embossed sheet **1302** is secured to a non-embossed sheet **1303**, then stacked and coiled into a media pack, with seals along opposite edges of the type previously described for FIG. **1** herein.

In FIG. **27**, an alternate example media pack **1310** from U.S. Ser. No. 62/077,749 is depicted, in which a first embossed sheet **1311** is secured to a second embossed sheet **1312** and then formed into a stacked or coiled media pack arrangement, having edge seals.

Edge seals can be conducted in either the upstream end or the downstream end, or in some instances both. Especially when the media is likely to encounter chemical material during filtering, it may be desirable to avoid a typical adhesive or sealant.

In FIG. **28A**, a cross-section is depicted in which the fluted sheet X has various embossments on it for engagement with the facing sheet Y. Again these can be separate, or sections of the same media sheet.

In FIG. **28B**, a schematic depiction of such an arrangement between the fluted sheet X and facing sheet Y is also shown.

In FIG. **28C**, a still further variation of such a principle is shown between a fluted sheet X and a facing sheet Y. These are meant to help understand how a wide variety of approaches are possible.

In FIG. **29**, still another possible variation in fluted sheet X and facing sheet Y is shown.

In FIGS. **30** and **31**, an example media arrangement **6401** is depicted, in which a fluted sheet **6402** is secured to a facing sheet **6403**. The facing sheet **6403** may be a flat sheet. The media arrangement **6401** can then be stacked or coiled into a media pack, with seals along opposite edges of the type previously described herein. In the embodiment shown, the flutes **6404** of fluted sheet **6402** have an undulating ridgeline including a series of peaks **6405** and saddles **6406**. The peaks **6405** of adjacent flutes **6404** can be either aligned as shown in FIGS. **30** and **31** or offset. Further the peak height and/or density can increase, decrease, or remain constant along the length of the flutes **6404**. The ratio of the peak flute height to saddle flute height can vary from about 1.5 to 1 to 1.1 to about 1.

It is noted that there is no specific requirement that the same media be used for the fluted sheet section and the facing sheet section. A different media can be desirable in each, to obtain different effects. For example, one may be a cellulose media, while the other is a media containing some non-cellulose fiber. They may be provided with different porosity or different structural characteristics, to achieve desired results.

Many of the techniques characterized herein will preferably be applied when the media is oriented for filtering between opposite flow ends of the cartridge is media having flutes or pleat tips that extend in a direction between those opposite ends. However, alternatives are possible. The techniques characterized herein with respect to seal arrangement definition can be applied in filter cartridges that have opposite flow ends, with media positioned to filter fluid flow between those ends, even when the media does not include flutes or pleat tips extending in a direction between those ends. The media, for example, can be depth media, can be pleated in an alternate direction, or it can be a non-pleated material.

The techniques characterized herein can be used with cartridges that are relatively deep in extension between flow ends, usually at least 100 mm, typically at least 150 mm, often at least 200 mm, sometimes at least 250 mm, and in some instances 300 mm or more, and are configured for large loading volume during use. These types of systems will typically be ones in which the media is configured with pleat tips or flutes extending in a direction between opposite flow ends.

Selected Characterizations

1. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; b) a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter, the circumferential shell including at least one engagement surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing, the engagement surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face; and c) a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a

portion of the circumferential shell, the seal arrangement being generally disposed at an oblique angle to the engagement surface such that a component of the closing force causes the seal arrangement to form a seal against a sealing component of the air cleaner housing. 2. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the media pack includes fluted media. 3. The air filter cartridge of claim 1 or 2, wherein the oblique angle is between about 5 degrees and 20 degrees. 4. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 1-4, wherein the seal arrangement is aligned along a first plane. 5. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 1-3, wherein the seal arrangement is mounted to a flange member of the circumferential shell. 6.

The air filter cartridge of claim 5, wherein the shell extends to the flange member of the circumferential shell. 7. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 1-6, wherein the seal member defines the furthest distal end of the filter cartridge proximate the media pack outlet flow end. 8. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; b) a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter; and c) a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a portion of the circumferential shell, wherein a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outlet flow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between the first plane and a second plane defined by the media pack inlet flow end. 9. The air filter cartridge of claim 8, wherein the seal arrangement is aligned along a third plane, the third plane being disposed at an oblique angle to the first and second planes. 10. The air filter cartridge of claim 9, wherein the first plane is between about 5 degrees and 20 degrees. 11. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 8-10, wherein the media pack includes fluted media. 12. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 8-11, wherein the seal arrangement is mounted to a flange member of the circumferential shell. 13. The air filter cartridge of claim 12, wherein the shell extends to the flange member of the circumferential shell. 14. The air filter cartridge of any of claims 8-13, wherein the seal member defines the furthest distal end of the filter cartridge proximate the media pack outlet flow end. 15. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; and b) an engagement surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing, the engagement surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face; c) a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter, the seal arrangement being generally disposed at an oblique angle to the engagement surface. 16. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; and b) an engagement surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing, the engagement surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face; c) a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter, the seal arrangement being arranged in a non-parallel relationship to the media pack outlet face. 17. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow

ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; and b) an engagement surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing; c) a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter, the seal arrangement being arranged at an orientation that is non-parallel and non-orthogonal to the engagement surface. 18. An air filter cartridge comprising: a) a media pack configured for installation into an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; b) a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter, wherein a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outlet flow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between the first plane and a second plane defined by the media pack inlet flow end. 19. An air filter assembly comprising: a) a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including: i. a sealing surface extending around the perimeter wall; b) an air filter cartridge disposed within the housing interior region, the air filter cartridge including: i. a media pack installed into the housing interior region, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; ii. a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter, the circumferential shell including at least one engagement surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing, the engagement surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face; and iii. a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a portion of the circumferential shell and being in sealing engagement with the housing first sealing surface, the seal arrangement being generally disposed at an oblique angle to the engagement surface such that a component of the closing force causes the seal arrangement to form a seal against a sealing component of the air cleaner housing. 20. An air filter assembly comprising: a) a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including: i. a sealing surface extending around the perimeter wall; b) an air filter cartridge disposed within the housing interior region, the air filter cartridge including: i. a media pack installed within the housing interior region, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter; ii. a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter; and iii. a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a portion of the circumferential shell and being in sealing engagement with the housing first sealing surface, wherein a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outlet flow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between the first plane and a second plane defined by the media pack inlet flow end. 21. An air filter assembly comprising: a) a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including: i. a sealing surface extending around the perimeter wall, the sealing surface being disposed at an oblique angle to the longitudinal axis; ii. an access opening in the perimeter wall; b) an air filter cartridge installed within the housing interior region through the perimeter wall access opening, the air filter cartridge including: i. a media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer

perimeter; ii. a seal arrangement circumscribing at least a portion of the media pack and being in sealing engagement with the housing first sealing surface. 22. An air filter assembly comprising: a) a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including a sealing surface and an access opening in the perimeter wall; b) an air filter cartridge installed through the housing access opening into the housing interior region, the air filter cartridge including: i. a media pack of the housing, the media pack defining an outer perimeter extending between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends; ii. a seal member circumscribing at least a portion of the media pack and being in sealing engagement with the housing sealing surface, wherein a first segment of the seal member is closer to the housing air outlet than a second segment of the seal member. 23. An side or top load air filter assembly comprising: a) a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including and an access opening in the perimeter wall; b) an air filter cartridge installed through the housing access opening into the housing interior region, the air filter cartridge including: i. a media pack of the housing, the media pack defining an outer perimeter extending between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends; ii. a seal member circumscribing at least a portion of the media pack and being disposed at an oblique angle to the outlet flow end. 24. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the media pack includes fluted media. 25. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the oblique angle is between about 5 degrees and 20 degrees. 26. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the seal arrangement is aligned along a first plane. 27. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the seal arrangement is mounted to a flange member of the circumferential shell. 28. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the shell extends to the flange member of the circumferential shell. 29. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the seal member defines the furthest distal end of the filter cartridge proximate the media pack outlet flow end. 31. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, further comprising: a) a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter, the circumferential shell including at least one engagement surface for receiving a closing force from a lock mechanism of the air filter assembly, the engagement surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet face; and b) wherein the seal arrangement is generally disposed at an oblique angle to the engagement surface such that a component of the closing force causes the seal arrangement to form a seal against a sealing component of the air cleaner housing. 32. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the oblique angle is between 5 degrees and 20 degrees. 33. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the media pack includes fluted media. 34. The air filter cartridge or air filter assembly of any of the preceding claims, wherein the seal member defines the furthest distal end of the filter cartridge proximate the media pack outlet flow end.

Again, the principles, techniques, and features described herein can be applied in a variety of systems, and there is no requirement that all of the advantageous features identified

be incorporated in an assembly, system or component to obtain some benefit according to the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A side-load air filter cartridge comprising:

a media pack configured for installation into a side opening of an air cleaner housing, the media pack extending along a longitudinal axis between opposite inlet and outlet flow ends, the media pack defining an outer perimeter with opposite straight sides joined by a first curved end;

a seal arrangement circumscribing the media pack outer perimeter and including opposite straight sides joined by a first curved end arranged about the media pack outer perimeter, wherein a portion of the seal arrangement extends beyond a first plane defined by the media pack outlet flow end and a portion of the seal arrangement is disposed between the first plane and a second plane defined by the media pack inlet flow end, wherein the seal arrangement is aligned along a third plane, the third plane being disposed at an oblique angle to the first and second planes;

a circumferential shell surrounding at least a portion of the media pack outer perimeter, wherein the circumferential shell supports the seal arrangement, the circumferential shell including at least one engagement surface for directly engaging with an external component of the air cleaner housing to secure the air filter cartridge within the air cleaner housing, the at least one engagement surface being disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet flow end and at an oblique angle to a sealing surface of the seal arrangement, wherein when a clamping force directed orthogonally to the at least one engagement surface is exerted onto the at least one engagement surface, a component sealing force is generated in the direction of the sealing surface.

2. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the first plane is between about 5 degrees and 20 degrees.

3. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the media pack includes fluted media.

4. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the seal arrangement defines a furthest distal end of the air filter cartridge proximate the media pack outlet flow end.

5. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the circumferential shell includes at least one surface for receiving a closing force from an external component of the housing, the at least one surface being generally disposed orthogonally to the media pack outlet flow end.

6. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the media pack includes a second curved end opposite the media pack first curved end.

7. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the at least one engagement surface is located proximate a second curved end of the media pack, the second curved end being opposite the media pack first curved end.

8. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the at least one engagement surface is integrally formed with the circumferential shell.

9. The air filter cartridge of claim 1, wherein the seal arrangement has oppositely facing first and second axial surfaces, and is mounted to a flange member of the circumferential shell such that the first axial surface is presented as a sealing surface and the second axial surface is adjacent to and supported by the flange member.

10. The air filter cartridge of claim 9, wherein the circumferential shell terminates at the flange member.

11. The air filter cartridge of claim 9, wherein the flange member and the seal arrangement each include a curved segment circumscribing the first curved end of the media pack.

12. An air filter assembly comprising: 5
a housing having a perimeter wall defining an interior region extending between an air inlet and an air outlet along a longitudinal axis, the housing including a sealing surface located between the air inlet and the air outlet, the housing including an access opening in the 10
perimeter wall; and
the side-load air filter cartridge of claim 8 installed through the housing access opening into the housing interior region.

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